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its part in religious and philosophical contro

versies, from the days of Aristotle down to the

present time. The schoolmen of the middle ages

the old folios and quartos of Latin writers,

from the monks and scholars of those days,

estions which they discuss, with all the closeless of the keenest hair-splitting minuteness of nvestigation. Witness Duus Scotus, Thomas

VOL. XI.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

**PARTINGTON, D. C.

**PARTINGTO

For the space of two days more, I turned the question, suggested by Alice Ross's words, over

in my mind, without coming to a decision. vere famous dialecticians of a certain kind, and "You can live alone and nameless, Line Day," said Reason, as, on the eve of the second. I sat over my desk in the deserted class-room. abound in the application of all the terms of syllogism and the "Barbara celasent" to the "You are accustomed to labor, isolation, and self-denial; why should you start up here, like

self-denial; why should you start up here, like some ugly, earth born Kobald, to disappoint the hopes and plans that this family has cherished for years?"

"You have the right! What then? Has it not ever been the law of this world, that the elder should serve, while the younger brethren were exalted as gods! Your life has been a shadow; let it not darken that of those whom God seems to have lifted into his sunlight. You still have the memory of that kind old man's kiss on your forehead, and his tears upon your brown."

"You have seen Alice Ross, Mr. Sancroft! Sounds and I' You know who I am!"

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"You have seen Alice Ross, Mr. Sancroft! Sounds and I' You know who I am!"

"You have seen Alice Ross, I' effect to drive on, and walked across to the Pines. I do know who you assume to be."

"You doubt it, then?"

"Members of my profession have a habit of doubting things until they are proved; and I amed seen Alice Ross. I left Mr. Spencer to drive on, and walked across to the Pines. I do know who you assume to be."

"You doubt it, then?"

"You doubt it, th Aquiras, Sanchez, and many others. In later imes it has had its decided favorites, and it has been regarded as an important means of conacting reasoning processes, and as teaching "the right use of understanding," and "how it shall proceed" in thinking.

One of the best writers of the subject in nodern times is Archbishop Whately, and his ook has for a considerable time been a text

book has for a considerable time been a text book in the schools and universities in this country as well as in Great Britain. Sir William Hamilton, the master mind of recent Scotch philosophy, and the foremost, indeed, of all the later writers on those topics in the English language, dissents from Whately in some of his views; and President Mahan here follows his lead, accords with his opinion, and uses his Thus, the Heart had the last word, and I

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1857.

"Most men, I suppose, would take that as a refusal, but I am very persevering; and a wo-"Most men, I suppose, would take that as a refusal, but I am very persevering; and a wo-man who admits of no intermediate ground be-tween friends and enemies, should not make her decisions hastily."

All at once, a light broke in upon me. I was All at once, a light croke in upon me. I was, no longer perplexed at this movement; and, half vexed at my previous stupidity, I exclaimed—

"You have seen Alice Ross, Mr. Sancroft!

THE NATIONAL ER.

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

Old heads and hearts take up their warning mes And tell us, "Honor yields a stinted dole; In the first tasting cloys the cup of pleasure,

as he went on—
"What proofs have you of the truth of this

"None save these, whose authenticity he ac-

"Then he doubted the claim!"

"None save these, whose authenticity he acknowledged, and his own word," I said, as I laid my certificate and ring upon the table.

He read the certificate over aloud, amid that silence; he examined the initials upon the ring, pronouncing them slowly, "P. C.—H. D."—then laid them down, and looked from one to the other of the silent faces around the table, until his eyes rested again on me.

"You claim to be the child born of that marriage?"

And tell us, "Honor yields a stinted dole; In the first tasting cloys the cup of pleasure, And riches are but shackles to the soul."

Can we believe them? Hope is so alluring! She promises the heart perpetual May. Our unfledged thoughts reply, "There's no enduring The worn out song of 'All is vanity!"

Fate is upon us; and with heedless pinions We seek the net, to know if 'its a snare.

We chase gay phantoms over Earth's dominions, marriage?"

We chase gay phantoms over Earth's doming But to be sure that they are made of air. "The late Mr. Cavendish believed you to be Perhaps Fame's mount shows some lone cliff pro Whither with venturous toil our steps aspire, Then pause, with heaviest gloom our brows deje

"How long since the discovery of this re-ationship?"
"Since the 12th of April—the night before Where brooding Peace and Love attend our call he left home on his last journey; and that journey was undertaken to obtain proofs of what I Loud o'er their dove-notes ring the questions, burning "Is there no happier heaven? Is this all?

"Not in the least. But I spoke to him of this ring, which I had reason to believe belong-ed to my mother, and he wished to obtain it." When one desire lies slumbering and sated,

Stock plillowely, not the foreman, indeed, or all the same are then topic in the Roy in face of the same are then topic in the Roy in face of the same are the same and the same are the sa state of the state

ROBERT EMMET AND HIS LOVE.—'Twas the evening of a lovely day—the last day of the noble and ill-fated Emmet.

A young girl stood at the castle gate, and desired admittance into the dungeon.

She was closely veiled, and the keeper could not imagine who she was, nor that any one of such proud bearing should be an humble suppliant to the prison door. However, he granted the massive iron door, then closed it again, and the lovers were alone. He was leaning against the prison wall with a down-cast head, and his arms were folded upon his breast. Gently she raised the veil from her face, and Emmet turned to gaze upen all that earth contained for him—the girl whose sunny brow in the days of his boyhood had been his polar star—the maiden who had sometimes made him think the world was all sunshing. The closuring a century for a reader, as God has waited six thousand years for an observer."

which it is ignorance of mankind to call trick which at is ignorance of mankind to call trick which sum is offered to those who may obtain the first indubitable proofs which of her Majestover the position of investigation, the tind of his laws, namely, that relating to the connection between the periodic times and the distances of the planets, in the first indubitable proofs which of her Majestover the position of the Erebus and Terror, or ascertain the fate of investigation, the tind of his laws, namely, that relating to the connection between the periodic times and the distances of the planets, in the first indubitable proofs which of her Majestover the position of the Erebus and Terror, or ascertain the fate of investigation, the tind of his laws, namely, that relating to the connection between the periodic times and the distances of the planets, in the first indubitable proofs which of her indubitable proofs which of her indubitable proofs which of her indubitable proofs which of he list indubitable proofs which of hall she proof in which saws, namely, the first indubitable proofs which of healing.

JOHN KEPLER—HIS ENTHUSIASM.—When bed to gaze upon all that earth contained for him—the girl whose sunny brow in the days of his boyhood had been his polar star—the maiden who had sometimes made him think the world was all sunshine. The clanking of the chains sounded like a death knell to her ears, and she wept like a child. Emmet said but little, yet he pressed her warmly to his bosom, and their feelings had a silent meeting—such a meeting, perchance, as is held in heaven only, when we part no more. In a low voice, he besought her not to forget him when the cold grave received his inanimate body—he spoke of by-gone days—the happy hours of childhood, when his hopes were bright and glorious; and he concluded by requesting her sometimes to visit the places and scenes that were hallowed to his memory from the days of his childhood; and, though the world might pronounce his name with scorn and contempt, he prayed she should still cling to him with affection, and remember him when all others should forget. Hark! the church bell sound.

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NO. 541.

pronounce his name with scorn and contempt, he prayed she should still cling to him with affection, and remember him when all others should forget. Hark! the church bell sounded, and he remembered the hour of execution. The turnkey entered, and, after dashing the tears from his eyes, he separated them from their long embrace, and led the lady from the dungeon. At the entrance she turned, and their eyes met—they could not say farewell! The door swung upon its heavy hinges, and they parted forever. No! not forever! is there not a heaven?

At sunrise next morning he suffered gloriously; a martyr to his country and to liberty.

"At sunrise next morning he suffered gloriously; a martyr to his country and to liberty.

"At done-or-or her the mytte showers, Its leaves by soft winds fanned, She faded midst triain flowers—The last of their fair hand."

"Size I do not recollect having called you a bottail politician at any time, but think it probable I have. Not recollecting the time or the occasion, I can't say what I did mean; but if say whether you are correct or not. The last of their fair hand."

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"Size I do not recollect having called you a between Governor Giles, of Virginia, and Patrick Henry, a generation ago, is reproduced the peace of the Territory, and must convere of the trevitory disturbed the peace of the Territory, and must con

d the other Reviews and Blackwood for

54 Gold street, corner of Fulton, New York-Subscribers in Washington city and vicinity sup-rec of postage, by TAYLOR & MAURY.

From our new-made homes in the distant West, far from the comforts and conveniences of cettled society, yet struggling amid the hard-ships and difficulties coincident with a border life, and suffering from the trials and sorrows to which we have been particularly subjected, we again appeal to Northern freemen to stand by us in the dark emergency that people, in their sovereign caeacity, rising in dignity and might, cheer us with their active

sympathy and earnest c -operation.

Thus will the schemes and plats of political demagogues be foiled, and the Freedom of or new State be attained. To the cause, ard for the principles which have become endeared and sanctified through our sufferings, we ac knowledge an unwavering devotion. Strong in the confidence of truth, reliant in the sincerity of our purpose, we cheerfully unfold our stand ard, on which is inscribed our watchword our motto-" Free Kansas for Free Labor to realize which, we pledge anew ' our live our fortunes, and our sacred honor." JAMES DAVIS Chairman

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1857.

The office of the National Era is removed to the newly-erected "Rapublican Building," corner of Indiana avenue and Secon

EDUCATION-THE DISTRICT-THE COLORED PEOPLE-THE UNION, &c.

One day last week we were surprised by long and somewhat alarming communication from Mr. Lenox, in a Washington newspaper, on the subject of a high school in this city for colored girls. The text was, a brief article in the Boston Journal, presenting the claims of such a school, and soliciting funds to aid in its establishment. Mr. J.enox, it seems, detected in this innocent appeal a clear indication of a plot to disturb the peace of the District of Columbia, to undermine its well-settled policy, to generate the fell spirit of sectional-Allow the mischief to go on, and an "incendiary press" would follow next; Abolition fanaticism would establish itself in the heart of the Capital city, and the Union would be in peril. It was necessary to meet the crisis at once—the city authorities should interpose and, should they fail, the People, (so we under stand the meaning of the article,) should interpose, to nip the evil in the bud, to put down so dangerous an institution, and thus preserve the District against the influx of free blacks, and keep up the subordination of those already here.

We say, we were surprised at the article, for we had always thought Mr. Lenox too intelligent a man to be an alarmist. A Southern man we knew him to be, but he had never given any indication of being a sectional, an illiberal. or a suspicious one. That such a man, in an hour of great peace in the District, with all its laws, useges, interests, and institutions, reposing in safety under the brooding wing of an Admin istration which he had helred to install; its people, unexcited and untroubled by alarms of any kind, but intent on selling and buying lots and all aglow with bright visions of the future grandeur of their city, to be built up by munificent gifts from the Federal Government-should come out as an agitator and alarmist, with an appeal calculated to provoke a hot sectional controversy, leading to proscriptive municipal legislatiion, or popular violence, and, of co putting in jeopardy every vital interest of the city, is to us utterly inexplicable.

Now, what of this fearful project of a high school in the District for colored girls? Are the good people of Washington aware that it has been in operation here for the last six years? Certainly the fact has not been made known to them by any malign influence on their interests. The great rise in the price of within this six years. We have not learned that crime, or pauperism, or vagabondism, has increased, or that the People sleep less soundly. or go about their business less at their ease than they used to do. In a word, much as it perplexes the curious, it is a fact, that the teach ing of some score or two of colored girls reading, writing, arithmetic, geography and history, has not even shaken the foundations of the Union, or brought down the price of stocks.

Let us explain a very simple matter. Some years ago, an estimable lady, living in New York State, accustomed to teaching, became impressed with the idea that she could employ her talent in that way very usefully for the education of colored girls in Washington City. She came here, independently, connected with sustained by, no association, and with grea tact and diligence commenced her work. She got up a school somewhere in the suburbs of west end, taught, in a very humble dwell ing, as many scholars as she could accommo date, and enlisted much interest in her under taking, among citizens not ranked as Aboli tion fanatics. A few ignorant and disorderly persons felt disposed, at first, to molest her but she applied for protection to Mr. Lenox (the writer of the article on which we are now commenting,) then Mayor of Washington, and like a good and prompt officer as he was, he assured her that her rights should be protected She went on quietly with her work-and a more admirable teacher we have never seen-evincing rare courage and endurance, and a spirit

of self-sacrifice worthy of all praise. It may surprise Mr. Lenox to be told, that, at least, the feminine part of the late Administration was a warm patron of Miss Minor and her school. The President's carriage not unfrequently was seen bearing Mrs. Pierce and Mrs. Means. her aunt, to the humble school of this devoted teacher. Nothing was then said about damage

to the District or the Union. But, the burden was too heavy for a woman whose health was already giving way. A few benevolent Quskers in Philadelphia, becoming interested in the institution—and is it unusual for Quakers to be concerned for the education of colored people?-purchased a large lot in the Northwestern part of the city, near occupy it rent free. As the accommodations were insufficient, their next step was, to yest the property in trustees, and appoint an agent, to raise funds to build a respectable school house, so that the original plan of Miss Minor, for a high school for colored girls, might be carried out. Among the trustees are such once threatened the National Era, was that of a men as Benjamin Ta ham of New York, Samuel W. Janney of Virginia, John H pkins of

ing pains or penalties. newspapers in the project. Newspapers, we all be fewer trustee sales? Recollect, many North tnow, say a good many grandil quent things, ern as well as Southern People, not Abolition whether they are talking about great matters or small-it is professional; they love to do things gross and wanton oppression. The Republi in a workman-like style. One of them indulged n some flights on the subject of Miss Minor's | House of Representatives—a powerful minority, school, and Mr. Lenox seeing them, concluded at strong enough in most cases to exercise the once that here was a plot of the Abolitionists veto on legislation to which they are inexorably to get up a grand institution in the District of hostile. olumbia, to gather together here all the free colored people of the Union, and so put out the ight of white civilization!

See how great a fire a little matter kindleth! wholesome process for all freemen. The beter their education, the more their self-respect, the greater their ability to take care of themelves, the higher their appreciation of law and heir regard for legislative authority.

But, Mr. Lenox seems to labor under the common illusion that, because the District is closely hemmed in by Maryland and Virginia, i s in danger of being over-run by the free colored people of those States. It is this which has ed to our proscriptive regulations in regard o "free blacks and mulattoes," and yet, we venture the assertion that they have proved entirely impotent-that they have not exerted any perceptible influence in checking the growth f that class of the population. Our citizens overlook several important facts. The colored native soil, under such a pressure of proscrip tion as would inevitably drive off the white man The free people of color of Virginia and Mary land constitute a large population, find in the fact an opportunity to indulge their social taste and are intermarried with the slaves. Finally they are amenable to the laws which regulat he supply and demand of labor. In Virgini and Maryland, the demand for their labor in the field and household is generally greater than

in Washington, where white labor is in more request. Why then should there be on it flux of the former into the District? public provision is made for colored par pers and the colored residents already he will hardly hold out hopes of support to the paupers of other States. Why then should the ree colored people of Virginia and Maryland eave their homes, where they are assured of a livelihood and associations to which they are ac customed, to try their fortunes in a strange District, where they are not sure of finding any thing to do, and where they cannot be supporte without work? A reference to statistics will show the utter folly of this illusion. We con pile the following tables from the census

ı	1000				
1	1000		its Population		
1	1809 -		- 10 066	783	3,244
1	1810 -		- 16,079	2,549	5,395
1	1820 -		· 22.6 4	4,048	6,377
1	1830 -		- 27,563	6.152	6,119
1	1840 -		- 30,657	8 360	4,694
	1850 -		- 37,941	10,059	3,687
			Increase.	Increase. Inc.	
	1800 -			_	_
	1810 -		- 6013	1,766	2,151
	1820 -		- 6,535	1,499	982
1	1830 -		- 4 949	2 104	258 de.
1	1840 -		- 3 094	2,209	1,425 de.
1	1850 -		- 7,284	1,698	1,007 de.
1	Increase per ct. Increase per ct. Inc. and die per et				
1	1800	_	_	_	-
1	1810	59 73	225 54		30
	1820	40 64	58 80	18.	.20
	1839	21 88	51,97		04 de.
,	1840	11.22	35.90		28 de.
1	1850	23 75	20 30		45 de.
		Total white.		col. Ratio	of white to
3	1800	10,066	4,027		at pop.
F	1810	16 079	7,944		093
	1820	22,614	10.425		.844
,	1830	27,563	12,271		,844
,	1840	30 657	13 055		
	1850	37,941	13.746		,013
1		Siaveholders in the District, 1,477.			
1	bistrict, 1,477.				

6,319 10,459 1830 52,938 13 208 1840 9,140 12,645 54.333 4.48 Examine these tables, and you will tice two facts: Not the slightest influence is exercised over the growth of the free colored population of the District, by the comparative growth of that class of people either in Virreal estate in Washington has taken place ginia or Maryland-not the faintest connection can be traced between them. This is one fact. The other is, that the ratio of the white population in 1850 to the whole population, was higher

FREE COLORED POPULATION.

5,803

Yirkinia. 12,766

30.570

36 889

10 446

Maryland. Increase.

1810

than at any anterior period of its history. From 1800 to 1830, the demand for naturally caused a large colored population, as labor was performed mainly by that class. In 1830 the whole number in the District was upwards of 12,000. But, after that year, the slaves began to decrease, and the increase of free people of color was mainly from that class, so that in 1850, the whole colored population numbered only 13,740.

Since the year 1850, it is notorious that the influx of white population is unprecedented in the annals of the city. The immense public works then commenced, and still extending, have attracted hither crowds of laborers and conactors, whose demands have again quickened the growth of shop-keeping and classes. The census of 1860 will show a larger per cent, increase than at any preceding period, and a much higher ratio of the white popula-

And, yet, the good People here are frightened out their proprieties, lest the educa tion of a few colored girls in geography and history may invite such an irruption of free colored people as shall prostrate the white population, and dissolve the Union!

Ah-Mr. Lenox, what a queer illusion for

nan so sensible on ordinary subjects! Would he have the city legislate upon the subject? What kind of an act should it frame, to put down the terrible evil? An act for the suppression of the school of Miss Minor? She s not now the teacher, having left the city as an invalid, a year ago, for a water cure. An act to prevent the building of the proposed school-house? The school could then be continued under the roof that now shelters it. An this particular. act to prevent the teaching of colored children by white teachers? What then would become of your numerous Sunday schools? We see not

colored people, free or slave, by white or black, a penal offence. Is the Christianity of Washington city equal its border, with a small house upon it, and to such an infamy? Were Mr. Lenox Mayor, placed Miss Minor and her school there, to whatever others might do, he would never disgrace himself or his office by recommending

now legislation can reach the supposed evil, ex-

cept by a sweeping act, making the teaching o

such legislation. But, if municipal authority abstain from any His conduct, during the mob violence which man, determined, at all hazards, to maintain order and the supremacy of Law; and we must Baltimore, Dr. Bellows of New York, Dr. believe him still the same. What then is the

in the board is G. Bailey, and Mr. Lenox, up this innecent school of Miss Minor, what will even ten years ago, saw nothing in him deserv- the city gain, in the way of reputation or pecuniary interest? Is persecution ever honor William Beecher, an earnest, active man, was able? Is it magnanimous to oppress the weak? appointed agent, and has interested some of the Would the price of lots go up? Would there ists, are too generous not to revolt at an act of cans will have over ninety members in the next

Let the Authorities or the People of Washington get up a sectional excitement, and commit themselves in open and direct antagonism against the usages, sentiments, and institutions Now, we shall not believe that Mr. Lenox or of more than half of the Union, by proscriptive my other intelligent man in Washington will acts, could they expect the representatives of that et himself against the education of the free section to look with any favor upon a District people of color. Education must be held to be converted into an implacable enemy? They are not "Negrophilists"—they have no special love for colored people—but they have some re gard for the rights of man, for the claims of a common Humanity, for the demands of Justice-and this they would prove by their votes. Will the property-holders in Washington city please tell us what benefit is to accrue from provoking another clamor about the necessity o removing the seat of Government, and from furnishing fresh reasons to members of Congress to vote against even necessary appropriations for the District? Can they never be in duced to let well enough alone, and act upor the assumption that Washington city is, and must be, so long as the Union shall last, common ground, where citizens from all the States neet each other on an equal footing, and whence nan does not like to emigrate—he clings to his all proscription and intolerance should be for-

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS-A FEW WORDS IN CONCLUSION.

We do not propose to continue the discus of affairs in Kansas. The time for action has nearly come, and if what we have said has ailed to influence the opinions of our friend n that Territory, nothing that we could urge t this late hour would be availing. Whatev may be their decision, we have done our duty A recent correspondence between them and Secretary Stanton proves that, in their judg ent, voting under this Convention act doe ot imply necessarily the recognition of the au thority of the spurious Legislature that passed t-for, as will be seen by the extracts sub oined, they propose to go into the election, proided they can secure a correct registry and fair voting. On this point, then, we stan ustified, they being the judges.

Their proposition, embraced in a letter t Mr. Stanton, dated Lawrence, April 25th, is as

"But if a fair election is intended, notwith standing the body of men calling it was not elected by the people of Kansas, and notwithstanding the people have already formed a Constitution, of which a large majority approve, we, the undersigned, are willing to overlook the past, and go into the election of delegates to a Constitutional Convention, should a Convention of the people of Kansas concur, if the following course will be adopted by the officers of the

lection, to wit:
"First. Two persons shall be selected in each ownship or district to correct the registry list one by the Pro-Slavery and one by the Free State party, who shall proceed in company to take the census, and register all legal voters; and the Probate Judges shall correct the first lists, and the appointment of delegates shall be made according to the returns thus made. " Second. Four Judges of Election shall selected for each voting precinct, two by the Pro-Slavery, and two by the Free State party and the names of three of said Judges shall i r-quired to a certificate of election, to entitle a person to a seat in the Convention."

The following names are subscribed to this proposition: C Robinson, William Hutchinson Edward Clark, Ephriam Nute, jr., John Hutch inson, G. C. Brackett, E. D. Ladd, G. W Smith, George F. Earle, Joseph Cracklin, G. Ienkins, S. S. Emory, John H. Wakefield, J 1. Finley, C. W. Babcock.

Mr. Stanton, April 30th, replied: "I have no authority over the Probate Judges It is not my province to advise them in relation to the performance of their judicial func-tions. Yet it will not be improper for me to ay that it would be very judicious and becom ing in them to obtain every possible informa-tion from respectable men of both parties, i order to enable them to correct the voters. If such impartial men, of their own will and within the time limited by law, could take a new census and present it to the Probate Judges with sufficient proof of its fairness and accuracy, I think the Probate Judges would be ound to adopt it, and return it to the Governo

the true list legally corrected. 'I should be sorry to see any Probate Judge the Territory refuse to receive the swor stimony of two respectable men, diff-ring in olitics, as to any matter within their knowledge onnected with the residence of civizens, an heir qualifications as voters. I do not believ such a wrong can possibly have occurred, and I therefore say, that if you had been desirou of obtaining a correct list of voters for the com-ing election, you had it in your power to ac-complish that object in perfect conformity with

"It is not my purpose to reply to your state ment of facts. I cannot do so from any per-sonal knowledge, enabling me either to admit or deny them. I may say, however, I have heard statements, quite as authentic as your own, and in some instances from members of your own party, to the effect that your political friends have very generally, indeed almost uni-versally, refused to participate in the pending proceedings for registering the names of the egal voters. In some instances they have given ictitious names, and in numerous others they have refused to give any names at all. Y and it appears to me that, without indulg ous suspicions of the integrity of officers, you might well attribute any errors and omissions of the Sheriffs to the existence of this well-known and controlling fact. I forbear to say anything of the unreasonableness of quirement that we shall set aside the der to accomplish what you have refused do in obedience to its provisions; but I will be most happy to learn that you, gentlemen, and your party friends generally, have been at work in earnest, with a view to enable the Probate Judges to present a true and perfect list of the legal voters of the Territory. You have had power to correct the lists—if you have failed to

do it, the fault will be your own.

"In reference to your proposition to appoin four Judges of Election at every place of voting I have to say that the law very wisely authors." es only three, The Governor has not matter, I would, in every instance, appoint as Judges of Election one Republican of your par-ty, one National Democrat in favor of a free State, and one National Democrat in favor of making a slave State. This would be quite as fair and impartial a mode of proceeding as ever is or indeed can be adopted by political parties n any country. I most sincerely hope the Probate Judges may adopt this suggestion, o any other which may better avail to secure a perfectly fair and independent expression of the

We have further information, through a citizen of Missouri who left Kansas on the 24th of March, having purchased property there, and interference, what then is to be done? Is had his name registered as a voter, intending Mr. Lenox the man to countenance riots? to settle in the Territory. Of course, his state

ments are colored by his opinions. He says there are more than three Anti-Slavery rapidly; that should the Party act with comply. By this time, they are undeceived,

we can forget it all, and forgive, if simple justoned the board is G. Bailey, and Mr. Lenox, we wish but the the Slavery or Freedom of the board is G. Bailey, and Mr. Lenox, and suppose it that it had gone just as far as Public Opinion on the board is G. Bailey, and Mr. Lenox, and Mr. Lenox Union as a free State—especially those who recent elections, refuses assent to the amended success than a slaveholding editor. have bought lands in the Territory. Even Treaty; and the single reason alleged is, the re-Stringfellow says that they would be gainers jection by the American Senate of the provision vision too closely to the present. A present by the freedom of Kansas. The crowds of emi- recognising the Sovereignty and rights of the defeat disheartens. Yet the history of every grants are willing to purchase anything the Peo- Bay Islands as a part of Honduras, as secured by great reform is thick with early disasters and ple of Missouri have to sell. The travel on the Treaty between England and that Republic. the river is great, and the business of St. Louis It is stated, had it not been for this, England for the occasional barbarities developed in the has profited largely by it. All this is working a would have consented to the other changes pro- conduct of our enemies, or, rather, the enemies favorable change, not only with the People of posed; that the refusal of the British Minister of Liberty, in Kansas and in Congress, they Northern Missouri, but among the Pro-Slavery to accept the Treaty was accompanied with deare really hopeful symptoms. It proves them men of Kansas.

cided expressions of friendly regard for the
The opinion of men of the class to which our
United States; that Lord Napier, after having are rarely guilty of desperation. It is an indimen of Kansas. formant belongs may be briefly summed up: announced the fact to Mr. Buchanan, proposed cation of weakness, and, as such, is encoura-

the day of election, so as to show an overwhelm- proposition was respectfully declined. ing majority. If refused the right of suffrage, The Press of this country and the People by reason of a fraudulent registry, they should ere strongly in favor of the Treaty, regarded organize by appointing a Chairman and a Secit as an honorable and an advantagous settleretary, cast their ballots, and have their names ment of a very complicated controversy. If registered, and send on these papers with the they were correct, let them bear in mind, that pallots to the next Congress. But before reachits failure is owing alone to the rejection by ing this point, they should use every proper the Pro Slavery Party in the Senate, led on neans to correct the registry of voters, as prochiefly by the special friends of Mr. Buchanan, vided by the late act. If their votes should of a provision, involving no violation or com be admitted, the battle may be won, and all promise of a single right of any portion of thi will then be safe. Should their votes be re-Confederacy, but rather unpalatable to the deljected, the votes cast as above, although inicate sensibilities of Pro-Slavery Propaganformal, will embody a moral power which will prevent Congress from admitting the State Mr. Buchanan declines, it is said, further n into the Union until the new Constitution shall otiation-and a portion of the Press exclaims be submitted to the judgment of the People. good, we now stand upon the Clayton-Bulwer The Democrats from the free States would not freaty, and must enforce it." Aye-but there dare to vote to admit Kansas as a slave State. are two interpretations—an American and with the fact staring them in the face, that s British interpretation. Do we intend to abollarge majority of the bona fide settlers of the ish the British protectorate over the Mosquito Territory was against it. They would say, we Indians, and drive Britain out of the Bay vote against it, not because it is a slave State, Islands? She was willing to relinquish both but because the will of the majority has not voluntarily, but will she do so on compulsion? been consulted, because the Constitution has

pretation of the Treaty—a Treaty discreditable

to the candor or common sense of the negotia-

pretation, and the result must be collision, war.

but we simply desire the Conservative men of

he country, who placed so much confidence is

Mr. Buchanan, to see to what we are drifting

through his policy, and why it is, that the amics

ble relations of the two great branches of th

THE FINAL TRIUMPH OF OUR PRINCIPLES

The recent alarming successes of the Slave

Power, in the subjugation of Kansas, the elec-

tion of Mr. Buchanan, and the Dred Scott de-

cision, were well calculated to carry not only

consternation, but despair, into the hearts of

the friends of Human Freedom in this coun

try. Many are undoubtedly discouraged, and

or is the Republic doomed?" It is a

strange, under existing circumstances, that

not flag, still question the ultimate supremac

We think that our disheartened friends a

at fault in two respects: they look too intently

apon the present; and, even while doing so

fail to note the most significant movements o

the day. For instance: while the Dred Scott

decision has occupied the whole Northern

heart, and has caused an untold amount of an-

guish, and even terror, in how few cases have

the magnitude and the wonderful significance

of the recent Anti-Slavery triumph in St. Louis

been duly appreciated. Let the decisions of

the Supreme Court be what they may, surely

we need not cease to hope for our country when

our principles triumph upon the very soil of Sla-

very. If Judge Taney will not acknowledge

the negro to be a citizen, the city of St. Louis

has declared against Negro Slavery. There

has been no greater triumph of our cause since

the commencement of the Anti-Slavery move

ment. It is worthy of rank with the triumph

of the right of free discussion and petition, o

Practically, our principles have become ac

gressive. We no longer stand upon the defen-

light of this truth, how patiently we can bear

the outrages of Kansas. The Border Ruffians

little thought that, in their mad and cruel at-

not only in the end be defeated, but that the

reaction would sweep Slavery from Missouri.

With Missouri regenerated, we shall have the

first public spectacle, in the later history of

the Union, of a slave State made free. The

force of one such example we can now scarcely

estimate. It is easy to foresee that Kentucks

and Virginia, not to mention Delaware and

Maryland, must follow in the glorious path;

and when the hour arrives, the men will also

be found, to guide the movement. The South

thrust them upon the world's stage by and by.

classes, we may be sure that the pecuniar

ones will. Thus we see that everything

a great and corrupt party will for the presen

ase its power against us, and the more excita

advance, will be guilty of enormities that wil

shock civilization; but these afford no reason

The Nashville (Tenn.) Patriot, a Pro-Sla

"At the last Presidential election, the Sout

any contest hereatter, this disproportion will inquestionably be increased. Suppose, then, we adopt the proposition, that we of the South shall unite as against the North; it will be at once seen that we place ourselves in the hands of those upon whose magnanimity we could, in

three millions—very nearly three to one any contest hereafter, this disproportion

vitality of our principles.

very journal, says :

Such promises to be the result.

the floor of Congress.

of the truth in our National Councils.

begin to ask, "Will our principles ever triumph,

Anglo-Saxon family are again endangered.

tors on both sides-she will enforce her inter

We are not now discussing the question, what

Party would be in the wrong in such an event-

Territory. These, we repeat, are the opinions of such nen as our informant.

OUR RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

not been ratified by a popular vote, as has been

the universal practice in changing the Consti-

tution of a State-and the principle applies

fairly, where a Constitution is changed in a

It is generally understood, that what is called the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty was negotiated under, and in conformity to, instructions forwarded to Mr. Dallas from Washington. England supposed that, in agreeing to the arrangement, she was meeting the views of the Amer ican Administration, and no doubt seemed to be entertained on her part that it would prove a final and friendly settlement of the Central merican controversy. Mr. Pierce and his Cabinet regarded it with

pprobation, if not with pride, and laid it before the Senate, doubtless in the confident belief that it would be promptly ratified. As the roceedings of that body in relation to it were inducted with closed doors, nothing authentic s publicly known concerning the particulars of the discussion or action on the Treaty; but, as usual, hints and partial information have found their way into the columns of the newspapers, conveying a general idea of what took

A strong opposition sprang up in the ranks of the Democratic Senators, especially among the special friends of Mr. Buchanan. Some were willing to defeat it altogether, with a view, we suppose, to leave the way open for filibustering Central America. Some may have been ctuated by an extreme jealousy of British influence in that region. Some may have desired to keep the question open, for party or personal purposes-for a controversy with Eagland has always been so much stock to speculate upon in the hands of a certain class of demagogues. Some may have been inflamed by blind, Pro-Slavery fanaticism. Whatever may have been the elements of opposition, it grew in strength, until it mustered enough votes to postpone the consideration of the Treaty till after the inauguration of the new Administration, and then to embarrass it with amendments, calculated to put it in jeopardy, and which, as we now know, have caused its rejection by the British Government.

It is understood that Mr. Mason, of Virginia and Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, (a member of the last Administration,) both regarded hitherto as unqualified and determined Pro-Slavery leaders, supported with all their might the treaty in its original form, as submitted to the Senate. We suppose they continued their support after it was amended; but even then it would have been lost but for the votes of the Republican members.

The amendments were generally designed to exclude Great Britain from obtaining any foothold in Central America; but one of them would appear to be the mere offspring of Pro-Slavery bigotry. England, to relieve herself gracefully from an embarraesing position, had formed a treaty with Honduras, constituting the Bay Islands, occupied by her. Free Terri tory, and ceding to Honduras the absolute sov ereignty over them, various guaranties of the rights of the inhabitants being inserted in the treaty, among others, one, providing agains the existence of Slavery therein. Palmerston aware of the intense feeling in England agains Slavery, may have relied upon this provision to counteract any cdium that might arise from the cession of the sovereignty of Britain over the islands. The Dallas-Clarendon treaty re ferred to this arrangement between England

and Honduras, as follows; "That the islands, and their inhabitants, o Rustan, Bonacca, Utila, Barbaretta, Helina, and Morat, situate in the Bay of Honduras, and known as the Bay Islands, having been, by a Convention bearing date the — day of 856, between her Britannic Majesty an and th a free territory, under the sovereignty of the said Republic of Honduras: the two contract-ing parties do hereby mutually engage to rec-ognise and respect in all future time the indeendence and rights of the said free territory

as a part of the Republic of Honduras It would puzzle any man but a Pro-Slaver fanatic to detect in this simple provision a attack upon "our Southern institut land and Honduras have a perfect right t make what arrangements they please in regard to the exclusion of Slavery from the posses sions of either. Either may prohibit Slaver for itself, or in conjunction with the other; an other nations are bound to respect the prohibition, for the simple reason, that no nation is at iberty to violate the sovereignty of another. The clause inserted in the Dallas-Clarendo

Treaty simply contained a pledge to recognis and respect the sovereignty and rights of thes Islands, as a part of the independent Republic of Honduras. No approval of the Treaty be tween Britain and Honduras was desired or implied-but a more recognition of the rights cretaken by Messrs. Mason and Davis, who will hardly be suspected of a lack of zeal for Southern rights. But, the Pro-Slavery Party was strong enough to strike out or essentially change this clause.

that event, have no claim. The disparity would be so great, that in any peaceful contest at the ballot-box, we would be dwarfed into a ridiculations minority.

*** But do these counsellors of ours entertain a hope that we will be numerically stronger in 1860 than we were in 1856? Every probability is, that we were in 2856. ated by it. Such must have been the view that event, have no claim. The dispersion

were in 1800 t weaker. Here are mu-mesota and Nebraska, that are springing into im-nesota and athletic manhood, and will be im-The Treaty as amended-amended, recollec t the instigation of the special friends of Mr. Buchanan—went back to England, and the organs of the Administration pretended to enter-tain no doubt of its prompt acceptance by the British Government. They seemed to think rapidly increasing population, which, in the opinion of the present Governor, will determine He says there are more than three Anti-Slavery states that all that was necessary for us, was to make the Free State men in favor of voting multiply very rapidly: that should the Party act with the says there are more than three Anti-Slavery. They seemed to think that all that was necessary for us, was to make that all that was necessary for us, was to make that all that was necessary for us, was to make that all that was necessary for us, was to make that all that was necessary for us, was to make that all that was necessary for us, was to make that all that was necessary for us, was to make that disease the formulation of the present Governor, will determine to exclude Slavery. With these accretions to that I was out of the hands of a physician.

The day after I was attacked, another get

defeats. We can expect nothing else; and as

Let the opponents of Slavery congregate on at once to re-open negotiations, but that the ging. We may reasonably hope that the South is progressing, and though apparently downward, yet not necessarily. So it seemed a year ago with Missouri, the home of the Border Ruffians. It was the State that perpetrated the enormities in Kansas; yet in her Legislature, last winter, the Emancipation question was boldly discussed, and now Freedom has signal ly triumphed in her great emporium. Let us THE WASHINGTON ART ASSOCIATION.

> The first exhibition of this recently-created Association has been held in the Mechanics nstitute-a building erected through the liberality of W. W. Corcoran, Banker, for the pro-

notion of Mechanic Arts in this city. The pictures and statuary, all by native artists of the United States, which have covered the walls of the library room, have excited the admiration of visiters from all quarters of the Union, as well as foreigners resident in Washington. We have never seen a collection so admirable and perfect. Wherever the eye ested, it was riveted upon a picture or work of sculpture that awakened delight. If we undertake to enforce the American inter

The overflowing wealth of our great cities naturally seeks for objects of Art with which adorn and embellish the princely residence f men of fortune. Until recently, certainly within the last thirty years, foreign manufac tures of " Old Masters," and from copies of the great pictures of the fifteenth century, found a eady market in this country. In almost every mous house of our country may be found pecimens of amoke dried manufactured conic of the great masters. Those creations of a pie tistic age of the Catholic Church, when the Vir gin Mary was the object of worship, find little esponse in the hearts of Protestant Ameri ans. St. Francis of Assisi, and St. Catharine of Siena, inspire in them no sentiment of rev

elopment of true religion and of civil and re ligious liberty is incompatible with the creations of High Art. It has been said that there is no instance of supreme excellence in Art being reached, excepting where the artist's thoughts and tools-the type which he brought conception-was to him an object of wor ship, or a sacred thing immediately connected ome faint by the way, and that others, who do with his holiest reverence. And this position s illustrated by reference to the basis of the Greek ideal in sculpture and the Madonna, which is the inspired and inspiring centre of Italian art, both which were, to each people, an image of worship. The picture or statue. t is said, must first be limned or moulded i the imagination, by the touches of worshipping affection, before a model, fit to be transcribed into marble or canvas, is brought into exist-

It may be so; and, inasmuch as Sculpture has not now the inspiration of creating a God while eliminating the form of a Washington, and because Painting is not now seeking t embody a form to be worshipped, it may neve reach the sublime heights attained by Raphael Correggio, and Michael Angelo, for the condiion of exaltation and fervor of conception which hallowed and glowed in their lofty souls. are now wanting. Be that as it may, Art must ever rise from out the ideal of its age. And we are slow to believe a pure Christianity, in a free country, can be unfavorable to the devel opment of a higher Art than has ever yet been attained. We have hanging on our walls, in the room

sive. We have crossed the line, and are upon in which we write, an illustration of the Ideal slaveholding ground. St. Louis will not revert which the religion of the Bible furnishes, in a series of pictures painted by Cole, of "The State of Missouri with her principles. In the Voyage of Life," recently brought out, at great cost, by Rev. G. D. Abbot, of the Spingler Institute, Professor of the Original Paintings These pictures are pregnant with thought, and tempt to force Slavery into Kansas, they would full of great and glorious truths; and we have often regretted that Cole's projected series of pictures, "The Pilgrim's Progress," were never painted. Who can doubt but such pictures. and grand and glorious creations of genius hereafter to be suggested to coming artists, illustrating the relations of man to his Maker. will reach the sympathies of humanity, as they have never been reached by the Madonnas and Saints of the 15th century, though created by the hands of the great masters of those times. It may be we do not care now so much for the beauty of form as for grandeur of thought. If has them at this moment upon her soil, and will we are less susceptible to physical beauty, we are more and more capable of appreciating the

However dark the prospect may seem to Washington, the centre and Capital of our the lover of Freedom, he cannot, if he will examine carefully, fail to see how speedily a ountry, ought to have its school of art. We ought to have here a National Gallery of sculpgreat Emancipation movement may commend ture and painting. We once hoped the Smith in the border slave States. Indeed, it has beonian Institute would have been the beginning gun! It is certainly no time for desponding then; and we may be sure, whatever temporary of a "National Museum," in all respects the reverses overtake us, that this great ques ounterpart of the British Museum. But that tion of Slavery and Freedom will not be allowed hope has long since been given up. Knowledge a word which means much or little, as it i to rest. The conscience of the nation is upon ned-and there are various ways of diffusing our side, and, what is possibly a still gree knowledge among men. element of power, with many, the pocket is We should not have deemed the publication also with us. The steady growth of the free States in time must override all opposition in the South. If the moral aspects of the ques tion make no impression upon the slaveholdin

of a volume or two of papers on learned subects in a year, to the number of some five hu dred copies each, to be sent and stowed away upon the dusty shelves of learned societies, the nost popular way of reaching the end contem plated by the act of Congress creating the working in our favor. As a matter of course, Smithsonian Institute. Physics and Natural History are nothing of moment, and we hope ble class of slaveholders, angry at our steady he Institute will fulfill the warmest hopes of its regents; but, looking at matters as they rest we much rely upon artists themselves and the citizens of Washington, to create a school of for faint-heartedness, but rather indicate the art and a gallery of sculpture and painting in this city. We hope to see it the home of Amer ican Art, and we believe, too, if such a school can be formed here, the Government will aid it largely and liberally, and our native artists ern States, excluding South Carolina, polled an aggregate vote of a small fraction over one million, while the North polled something over eed to go abroad, only to perfect what they have already begun at home

THE NATIONAL HOTEL SICKNESS .- The jour als in all sections of the country are discus ing the strange sickness of the National Hotel. The majority incline to the opinion that it was case of poisoning. A Utica corresponde of the New York Times, in alluding to the prevalent suspicion of an attempt to poison President Buchanan, remarks;

"Happily for our reputation, I have it in my power to disprove this charge of an attempt to poison the President elect, based upon the as-sumption that the disease first made its apsumption that the disease first made its appearance upon his arrival at Washington. I reached that city on Saturday, the 24th of January. I went immediately to the Nationa Hotel. Within twenty four hours after my arrival I was taken sick, and had all the symp toms that others are said to have had who w

house. These are all clear cases of that disease, and yet Mr. Buchanan did not reach Washing. ton until the next week, on Tuesday even after my arrival. This shows conclus that the disease appeared before his appearance there. These facts the public ought to under-stand, that unjust surmises may be avoided in

PRO-SLAVERY SETTLEMENTS IN KANSAS.

The contrast between the Pro-Slavery and Anti Slavery settlements in Kansas is very striking. Lecompton, the headquarters of the sham Government, has not grown for two years. The recent triumph in Leavenworth is due to the notorious fact that its prosperity was at stake. Delaware city and Doniphan, other Pro-Slavery towns, have been in a like condition. The Missouri Democrat says of the latter "Doninhan was considered until quite

cently, a stronghold of Pro-Slaveryism; but the Free State men have taken it. It surrendered without firing a gun. Gen. Lane, with some riends, visited the city a few days since, paid over the gold, took Doniphan, and put it in his ocket. Atchison is about to capitulate to a company of Free State men, in about the same way; and hereafter, these places will not be known as the stronghold of the enemies of white labor, but as Free State cities; and there is and we may rest assured that, if any opportunot a town in Kansas, peopled by freemen, that has the reputation of being 'dead as hay.'

KANSAS GIVEN OVER BY THE SOUTH.

The South newspaper, one of the most ultra Southern journals, concedes that Kansas is lost to Slavery. It remarks as follows:

"We have information which warrants the nclusion that Kansas will come into the nion as an Anti-Slavery State. We say an Anti-Slavery State, because we mean to imply that its political status will not correspond with its geographical position, but will be as extreme in its antagonism to the institutions of the South, as if the Territory lay in the latitude of Maine or Massachusetts.

"Secretary Stanton's speech, at which the Abolitionists affect such indignation, divulged

the secret. The plan is to submit the Consti-tution, which will be framed by the June Conention, to all the inhabitants of the Territory. and not exclusively to the people who are rec ised as voters under the act of the Legis-The Richmond Whig, commenting upon the

article from which we extract the above pararaphs, says:

"We have invariably predicted that, through the management of the Democratic party, Kan-ass would be erected into a free State, and be forever lost to the South. In opposition to the opinion thus expressed by us, the Democratic journals of Virginia and the South have persistntly and indignantly maintained that our views ently and indignantly maintained that our views on the subject were purely the result of party passion and prejudice—of resolute and determined hostility to Democratic men and Democratic policy." * * * * "But what are the honest and confiding people of Virginia and the South, who were then inspired with such cheering hopes in regard to Kansas and the rights of the South, now told? Why, we are distinctly and frankly and coolly apprised that Squatter Sovereignty is to be the rule of action Squatter Sovereignty is to be the rule of action | given by the organ of Lord Palmerston for the in the organization of the Government of Kansas. In other words, we are informed that 'the plan' of the Democratic Administration and its agents in Kansas 'is, to submit the Consti-tution which will be framed by the June Convention, TO ALL THE INHABITANTS OF THE TER- der British dominion, are now decided not t Strony! There is the 'plan' of Buchanan, his Cabinet, and the Democratic party, North and South. 'To all the inhabitants of the Terri-

Our readers will notice with what imperturbable coolness the South and the Whig admit, ferentially, that they are entirely opposed to allowing the people of Kansas to choose their own institutions and make their own laws. Kansas is lost cries the South because the inhabitants are to be allowed the privilege of vo ting! The Whig speaks after the same fashion. So long as the people of Kansas were prevented from voting, by fraud or violence, so long these journals were hopeful of success; but the instant there is an indication that the rule of ustice may be established in the Territory, they lose their faith.

have two able and influential journals admit-ting, without the faintest blush of shame, that they would not allow the people of Kansas to make their own Constitution! Comment is to our Government by the English Administra-

THE DALLAS-CLARENDON TREATY.—In a long and able editorial, the New York Times dia. cusses the rejection of the Dallas-Clarendon
Treaty by the British Government, and comes
to the conclusion that the amendments made by to the conclusion that the amendments made by our Senate were so decidedly of a Pro-Slavery between England and Honduras character that Lord Palmerston feels safe in rejecting them, and will throw himself upon the strong Anti-Slavery sentiment of the British people to sustain him in the act. Says the "But the course of Lord Palmerston affords

us every reason for suspecting that the demands of the Pro-Slavery agitators in the Senate have been more outrageous than we had imagined them to be, for Lord Palmerston could not ask a more splendid opportunity of confirming his position in Parliament and before the country than would be afforded him by such an issue as he could raise on these demands—an issue at once of English honor and of the abstract principles of liberty. The English people ab-hor the institution of Slavery. To use the em-phatic words of one of the most popular of living English writers, "No man would be listened to quietly across an English dinner table in defence of that institution." And England has made a treaty with Honduras, into which she has introduced a provision prohibitory of Slavery. To this treaty she invites the assent of the United States, and the United States decline to accede to it, as they have a perfect right to do. But if, at the same ti United States refuse their ratification to another and independent treaty, drawn up between themselves and Great Britain, excepting on condition of such modifications as shall essen tially impair and interfere with the operation of the Anti-Slavery clause in the Convention between Great Britain and Honduras, it is clear that Lord Palmerston would have all England at his back in a flat rejection of such This is only speculation, but it is reasonable, and may prove true.

SOUTHERN AID FOR KANSAS .- The Sumter (S. C.) Watchman publishes a letter from

Colonel Alpheus Baker, who is canvassing the

Palmetto State for the purpose of raising funds

o insure the admission of Kaneas into the

Union as a slave State. Colonel Baker asks: "Shall Missouri, after all her gallant struggles, be forced at last to sink her haughty crest before these nigger-thieves? Shall we suffer her, whom they can never conquer, to be overher, whom they can never conquer, her, whom they can never conquer, helmed? With a heart that never qualled, she n never conquer, to be overwhelmed? With a heart that never wavered, a manliness that never quailed, she has thus far waged an unequal contest, and stood firmly in the Theorem. in the Thermopylean pass, resisting victoriously the forces of outnumbering invaders. Let us help her. We hear the voice of glorious Atch-ison, calling upon us for aid."

The Watchman encourages its readers to ome to the assistance of the Colonel, though it has doubts of his success in planting Slavery n Kansas. Can it be that the Watchman and Colonel Baker have heard of the Anti-Slavery riumph in Missouri? Have they learned that the South gives over the contest? If so, is not this a reckless use of money? Better use it in establishing a Southern line of steamers to Europe, or building the Southern Pacific Rail- bly is to avoid fighting, to have no alliance

NO WAR WITH AN EUROPEAN POWER.

No matter what the provocations may be this Administration will hardly venture into a war with any first-class European Power. The Democratic forces may talk war, but there will be no fighting. We shall not come to blows with England about Honduras, or anything else; nor will any attempt be made on Cubs which will involve us in a war with France future, and our fair reputation in this respect and England.

The reason why, is this: the Slave States will not consent to any such war. They cannot afford to peril so much as they must in such an ergency. The Administration will do noth. ing against the interest and wishes of the South-and the South fears war with any great

Power. But war with a small State, after the fashio of the bombardment of Greytown, suits Sla. very-for it risks nothing, and hopes to gain much from it. We have then to fear, not so nuch trouble with England, notwithstanding Mr. Buchanan's Ostend Manifesto, as injustic and forcible annexation this side of the Atlanti-The Southern journals begin to see the folly of conquering Kansas, and turn their attention further south. The South newspaper counsels the extension of Siavery towards the equator, where, according to its thinking, hereafter, the great strength of the institution is to lie. The New Orleans journals use the same language, nity offers, the South will annex more territory to the Southern side of the country, either rough purchase or forcible conquest.

THE DRED SCOTT DECISION IN ENGLAND.

It is quite apparent that the late decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case has made a profound impression in England. The public iournals comment at length upon it though it is a season full of exciting home to ics; and the Times, usually so conservative, er presses itself in very decided language against the decision. It is evident that the English people are shocked by the attitude which on Judiciary assumes toward the negroes of this country. The Times declares that the cause of Pro-Slavery has been steadily progressing in America, for, only a few years back, the institution was defended simply upon the ground of no cessity. It was an admitted evil, but the trouble was in getting rid of it. But now, Slavery is defended, and in the highest Court of the nation the African race is declared incapable of citi zenship.

It is not improbable that Lord Palmerste will make use of the popular Anti-Slavery feel ing of England for his own advancement, or, to give him credit for purer motives, to advance the interests of human freedom on the Isthmus. The Administration and the Pro-Slavery Senste may find themselves checkmated.

The Washington dailies and the letter-writers have been extremely busy the past week in discussing the rejection by the British Governmen of the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty. The reaso rejection, says Ion, is the "recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dre Scott case, whereby, as the article sets forth, negroes who were free while America was unbe citizens of the Republic. This is a ner point in our relations with England. Negroes who were British subjects prior to the Declaration of Independence, are now disfranchise and declared not to be entitled to the privileges of American citizens. Of course, a restoration of these people to their ante-revolutionary rights s to be an issue."

Another reason is also given-"That the United States Senate had refused to be a party to the stipulations of a certain treaty between Great Britsin and Honduras, whereby it was expressly declared that Slave should never exist in the Bay Islands. This the British Premier denounces as an artifice of the Senate to promote the extension of Slavery ish Government will not permit a solemn en gagement into which it has entered with Hon We need go no farther than this to understand the baneful effects of Slavery and Slavery advocacy upon the human intellect. Here we large the standard of the second the decision of the second the standard of the second the second the second the second the second the second that the se

These are not the ostensible reasons given

A Washington correspondent of the Balti

more Sun says: "It is understood here that the rejection which knocked in the head the separate treat upon the sovereignty of the Bay Islands; a our refusal to recognise the land grants of the was completely checked.

"It appears the whole treaty, contrary to

general report, was rendered extre to Great Britain, and our refusal to join the country in any manner in its assaults upo rompt and emphatic. Our action on China question was especially hurtful to the feelings of the British Cabinet, as the moral force, at least, of this country was confidently

unted upon.

"The treaty is now looked upon as deadand if another is determined upon, a clean se of books will have to be opened. It is under stood, however, that the demands, or, rath our position in the rejected treaty, will not b red-and if a new treaty cluded upon the terms already laid down, ou Government will refuse any further negotiations upon the subject. In fact, as I informed you a month ago, the President is opposed to entain gling political parties, and his remarks in the augural are emphatic upon this point. The President now knows his course, which, I haza othing in asserting, will be of non-interfer in the political affairs of the Central America

The difficulty with New Granada grows more omplicated. The Granadian Government now atens to enforce its laws which impose tonage duties upon American vessels in Grand dian ports, and a tax upon mail matter tran ported across the Isthmus. These laws heretofore have not been enforced, but the Govern ment threatens that they shall be. The Eag lish Government has advised Granada to ac quiesce in our demands, and there are rumon that she will do so-but they are not reliable.

The course which the President will pursue n relation to China is a matter of speculation as yet. The Star says:

"The supersedure of Dr. Parker, the present ommissioner in that country, who has been onnected with the American legation then Commissio for nearly twenty years, is familiar with the customs and the language of the Chinese, and the appointment in his place of so eminent lawyer as Mr. Reed, have, when taken in co nection with the putting the new frigate Min nesota in commission in great haste to convet the new Minister to his post of duty, given rise to the impression that a new and important line of action in Chinese affairs had been deermined upon.
"Yet, from what we can gather of public im

pression at this point, we do not incline to the belief that any departure has been resolved on in relation to our interests in China, from the in relation to our interests in China, fro policy laid down by President Pierce in connection, during the last days of his admit istration, when the subject was brought under his consideration by reason of communication from the Minister to France. The policy of the Government unquestions

with France or England, but to be ready to

avail itself of all the advantages wi countries may win from China. This with the matter!

NO. 541.

ly the safest and cheapest method NEWSPAPER FOR SALE .- Mr. V. E Newspaper for Sales—art. V. B. and proprietor of the American C nounces, in the last issue of his pape has determined to resume his profe practice in the Court of Claims a courts of Washington city, and he the

Governor Walker leaves immed Kansas, and will take the cath of off

his departure. Mr. Robert J. Walker left this city day last, for Kansas.

Mr. Dallas, in a letter to Gen. Cass. the opinion, that if the Isthmus T reached England previous to the Pa ry elections, it would have been ratif

It is said that Mr. Mason, our Mini French Court, intimates that he is come home when the Government l him the hint. His health is good.

The Zebiew.

Hymns of Faith and Hope. By H. Bonar, yne, Washington, D. C.

This volume is a selection from th per poetry of the past few years, a religious cast. It is very neatly publ is an appropriate gift to the young. The Way Home. Published and for sale

A neat and attractive little volume dren and young mothers-a book full lent lessons, admonitions, and obs The narrative is pleasant and interes sometimes truly pathetic. Inquire Within. New York : Garrett & Co.

The title-page of this book is of its contents-" Inquire within for you want to know, or over 3,700 fa knowing." It is a collection of much and interesting information, well-ind

therefore easy to come at. Sophia Lee's Canterbury Tales. New Yo Brothers. For sale by Taylor & Maury

The increasing demand for old English literature is creditable to telligence of the reading public, T flash novels is over-for the present, and we are rejoiced at it. Good s always find a sale, but "sensation" at a discount. We are glad to see the of the New York publishers are egetting out new and beautiful edition English classics. The volume above

edly find a fresh circle of readers, tho read by just such circles a long strete The Panorama of Literature. Boston: E. I. The May number of this excellen abounds with good articles, review and fiction. It is made up out of th Age, selecting its choicest articles.

them, and is tastefully issued: it will

The Christian Examiner. Crosby, Nichols & The May number of this bi-monthl rably filled. The articles are care ably written, and are upon an interes of subjects. The style in which the is printed is worthy of commendati paper is of the whitest, and the type large, and pleasant. The Examiner tarian review, and will principally int class of religionists, though its critical rary character is high.

Dramatic Scenes, with other Poems now fi By Barry Cornwall, author of " English Boston: Ticknor & Fields, 1857. For said

Scarcely a poet of those who some forty years ago strung their lyres, and the public with the music of their m remain among the living. Mr. Pr. Barry Cornwall, by which name he known-whose beautiful and finished sketches were then the theme, as t ever since been, of a well-deserved ad tells us in his preface, "In all pr this book is the last with which I she patience of the public. We are sorr this announcement; and we are gla other hand, that the enterprising pub whom we owe the present issue of th dramatic sketches, together with a new poems, have not passed one wh both in thought and language, may be with profit by others. They have more characteristics of the older dramati than is usually found, and many a has for years no doubt dwelt in the and often comes to mind, among the el of our readers. Their acknowledged ex needs no new commendation. The poem, "A Farewell to Verse," is 1 ssrs. Ticknor & Fields have given t

the fitting dress of type and paper with they have already adorned so many from their press. Lives of the Queens of Scotland, and English connected with the Regal Succession of Gre By Agnes Strickland, author of the "Liv Queens of England." Vol. VI. New York: Brothers. 1827. For sale by Franck Tayle

The judgment of the public has los

been formed of Mrs. Strickland, as an Her Queens of England has acquired tensive popularity, and has been repleasure by thousands. Several volher present undertaking in relation Queens of Scotland have also already p review before our readers, characterize same general features of the former wor evidently writes with a meaning to be yet it is equally plain that she is under bias in certain cases. The volume b furnishes proof of this. It treats of th part of the unfortunate Queen Mary of Sc career, beginning with her imprison Lochleven, and closing with her death parnest efforts at vindication, and much ble statement of the case, there is, too little special pleading in these page merous authorities are cited, but we perceive a reference to the well-known tion of Prince Labano, except in a fer and we think Mrs. S. deals altogether with some of Mary's opponents. She l at least to our mind, settled satisfacto various questions connected with the and we cannot agree with our author view she takes of different transactions period of Scotland's history. There w we suppose, be such a diversity of among writers and readers in this case the book is one that can be read, by th issent from her conclusions, with cons

It labors under the disadvantage o over ground that has been so often others, and there appears to be no new defence of Mary's conduct; but the an are explained by the theory of coerci outrage from her enemies, inducing ne of unworthy action on her own part. e womanly in Mrs. Strickland to reg lmost wholly as "sinned against," than "sinning;" but a knowledge of the ners and customs of the French Couwhich she came to Scotland, and the cor and profligacy of that period, cannot be

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VOL. XI. AR WITH AN EUROPEAN POWER

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var with a small State, after the fashion bombardment of Grevtown, suits Sle or it risks nothing, and hopes to gain om it. We have then to fear, not so rouble with England, notwithstanding chanan's Ostend Manifesto, as injustice ible annexation this side of the Atlantic athern journals begin to see the folly of ring Kansas, and turn their attention south. The South newspaper counsels ension of Siavery towards the equator, according to its thinking, hereafter, the reagth of the institution is to lie. The rleans journals use the same language, may rest assured that, if any opportuers, the South will annex more terri-

DRED SCOTT DECISION IN ENGLAND.

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WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington dailies and the letter writers been extremely busy the past week in dis ng the rejection by the British Government e Dallas-Clarendon Treaty. The reason by the organ of Lord Palmerston for the tion, says lon, is the "recent decision of the eme Court of the United States in the Dred case, whereby, as the article sets forth. pes who were free while America was un-British dominion, are now decided not to itizens of the Republic. This is a new in our relations with England. Negroes were British subjects prior to the Declaraof Independence, are now disfranchised, declared not to be entitled to the privileges merican citizens. Of course, a restoration ese people to their ante-revolutionary rights be an issue."

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It is understood here that the rejection of Central American treaty by the British inet was in consequence of the amendments ed thereto by the United States Senate, ch knocked in the head the separate treaty ween England and Honduras, by insisting on the sovereignty of the Bay Islands; and refusal to recognise the land grants of the equito King, whereby foreign colonization completely checked.

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The difficulty with New Granada grows more omplicated. The Granadian Government not reatens to enforce its laws which impose ton age duties upon American vessels in Gransian ports, and a tax upon mail matter transed across the Isthmus. These laws hereto ore have not been enforced, but the Govern nent threatens that they shall be. The Engsh Government has advised Granada to acuiesce in our demands, and there are rumo:s The course which the President will pursue relation to China is a matter of speculation,

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to the impression that a new and important of action in Chinese affairs had been deession at this point, we do not incline to the lief that any departure has been resolved on, relation to our interests in China, from the ev laid down by President Pier

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countries may win from China. This is certainly the safest and cheapest method of dealing NEWSPAPER FOR SALE.-Mr. V. Ellis, editor

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE.—Mr. V. Ellis, editor and proprietor of the American Organ, announces, in the last issue of his paper, that he has determined to resume his profession and practice in the Court of Claims and other courts of Washington city, and he therefore de-

Governor Walker leaves immediately for Kansas, and will take the cath of office before

Mr. Robert J. Walker left this city on Monday last, for Kansas. Mr. Dallas, in a letter to Gen. Cass, express the opinion, that if the Isthmus Treaty had reached England previous to the Parliamenta-

ry elections, it would have been ratified. It is said that Mr. Mason, our Minister at the French Court, intimates that he is ready to come home when the Government here gives him the hint. His health is good.

The Bebiew.

Hymns of Faith and Hope. By H. Bonar, D. D. Nev York: Carter & Brothers. For sale by Gray & Ballantyne, Washington, D. C.

This volume is a selection from the newspa per poetry of the past few years, and is of a eligious cast. It is very neatly published, and is an appropriate gift to the young. The Way Home. Published and for sale as above

A neat and attractive little volume for chiliren and young mothers—a book full of excellent lessons, admonitions, and observations. The narrative is pleasant and interesting, and mes truly pathetic.

Inquire Within. New York : Garrett & Co. For sale by Franck Taylor, Washington, D. C.

The title-page of this book is an index of its contents-"Inquire within for anything you want to knew, or over 3,700 facts worth kaowing." It is a collection of much curious and interesting information, well-indexed, and therefore easy to come at.

Sophia Lee's Canterbury Tales. New York: Mason Brothers. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washing-

The increasing demand for old standard English literature is creditable to the intalligence of the reading public. The day of flash novels is over-for the present, at leastand we are rejoiced at it. Good stories will always find a sale, but "sensation" books are at a discount. We are glad to see that so many of the New York publishers are engaged i getting out new and beautiful editions of the English classics. The volume above is one of them, and is tastefully issued; it will undoubt edly find a fresh circle of readers, though it was read by just such circles a long stretch of years

The Panorama of Literature. Boston: E. Littell & Co The May number of this excellent monthly abounds with good articles, reviews, poetry, and fiction. It is made up out of the Living Age, selecting its choicest articles.

The Christian Examiner. Crosby, Nichols & Co. Bosto The May number of this bi-monthly is admirably filled. The articles are carefully and ably written, and are upon an interesting class of subjects. The style in which the magazine is printed is worthy of commendation. The paper is of the whitest, and the type is open, large, and pleasant. The Examiner is a Unitarian review, and will principally interest that class of religionists, though its critical and literary character is high.

Dramatic Scenes, with other Poems now first print By Barry Cornwall, author of "English Songs," &c. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. 1857. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C. Scarcely a poet of those who some thirty or

the public with the music of their minstrelsy, remain among the living. Mr. Proctor-o Barry Cornwall, by which name he is bette known-whose beautiful and finished dramatic sketches were then the theme, as they have ever since been, of a well-deserved admiration, us in his preface, "In all probability, other hand, that the enterprising publishers to whom we owe the present issue of the former dramatic sketches, together with additional new poems, have not passed one whose lines, both in thought and language, may be studied with profit by others. They have more of the characteristics of the older dramatic writers than is usually found, and many a passage has for years no doubt dwelt in the memory, and often comes to mind, among the elder class of our readers. Their acknowledged excellence needs no new commendation. The closing Messrs. Ticknor & Fields have given the whole the fitting dress of type and paper with which pages. they have already adorned so many volumes from their press.

Lives of the Queens of Scotland, and English Principles tree of the Queens of Sciouand, and English Principles connected with the Regal Succession of Great Britain. By Agnes Strickland, author of the "Lives of the Queens of England." Vol. VI. New York: Harper & Brothers. 18-7. For sale by Franck Taylor, Wash-

The judgment of the public has long since been formed of Mrs. Strickland, as an author. Her Queens of England has acquired an extensive popularity, and has been read with is no doubt they will ultimately be conquered pleasure by thousands. Several volumes of This Government in the mean time will stand her present undertaking in relation to the one side, and see the quarrel through, though Queens of Scotland have also already passed in review before our readers, characterized by the in the results of the war. The Boston Travel same general features of the former work. She ler gives the following interesting information evidently writes with a meaning to be fair, and respecting Sir James Brooke, of Sarawak, who yet it is equally plain that she is under a strong came so near losing his life through the treachbias in certain cases. The volume before us ery of the Chinese: furnishes proof of this. It treats of the latter part of the unfortunate Queen Mary of Scotland's career, beginning with her imprisonment at Lochleven, and closing with her death. With earnest efforts at vindication, and much plausible statement of the case, there is, too, not a little special pleading in these pages. Nur. little special pleading in these pages. Nulittle special pleading in these pages. Numerous authorities are cited, but we do not perceive a reference to the well-known collection of Prince Labano, except in a few cases, and we think Mrs. S. deals altogether unjustly with some of Mary's opponents. She has not, at least to our mind, settled satisfactorily the various questions connected with the subject, and we cannot agree with our author in the view she takes of different transactions of that period of Scotland's history. There will ever, we suppose, be such a diversity of opinion among writers and readers in this case. Still, the hook is contacted to the various questions connected with the subject, and we cannot agree with our author in the "The vigorous rule of the new Rajah soon raised Sarawak to a high degree of prosperity."

The vigorous rule of the one waight soon raised Sarawak to a high degree of prosperity. among writers and readers in this case. Still, the book is one that can be read, by those who dissent from her conclusions, with considerable

It labors under the disadvantage of going over ground that has been so often trod by others, and there appears to be no new line of defence of Mary's conduct; but the anomalies are explained by the theory of coercion and outrage from her enemies, inducing necessity unworthy action on her own part. It may be womanly in Mrs. Strickland to regard her almost wholly as "sinned against," rather than "sinning;" but a knowledge of the manners and customs of the French Court, from everlooked, in the estimate which a candid

avail itself of all the advantages which those reader must take of Queen Mary of Scots, in the circumstances in which she lived and acted Passages of the volume are beautifully and elequently written. Mrs. Strickland's mind and heart are both enlisted in her earnest vindication, and she has no doubt fully persuaded herself that she is not mistaken in her views. We have no time nor space to indicate some of the fallacies, as we deem them, of her arguments. and can only say, these do not satisfy us as they do herself, and may, many others.

The World's Own. By Julia Ward Howe, author Passion Flowers" and "Words for the Hour." Bos : Ticknor & Fields. 1857. For sale by Taylor

When we noticed Mrs. Howe's former work, "Words for the Hour," we expressed a wish that we might soon have the pleasure of welcoming another volume from her graceful pen. We confess, both to our surprise and regret, owever, that her next appearance as an author should be in the book before us. It contains some fine descriptive passages, and indications of the same genius as before are scattered through its pages; but, as a whole, we are sorry to say it, we must regard it as a failureand even worse than that. The plot is backneyed; the characters, with the exception of three or four, are fiendish, profligate, unwomanly, coarse, and hateful; the moral, too, we ly, coarse, and nateful; the moral, too, we her interests. The President and State Secretaink positively bad. It was probably written for representation, but appears now as a ful to tender to the South the Mission to Eng for representation, but appears now as a drama to be read. Her aim is, no doubt, a good one; and she means to paint the downvard progress of vice and the malign spirit of revenge. But, while the early victim becomes demon, giving up herself to vengeful furies, and for the purpose sacrifices every future prespect and hope, the arch-villain and deceiver basks in the smiles of his lovely wife, and, though at last betrayed, yet, for ought we can see, escapes the doom of the conspirator The better portions of the poetry, and the sentiments of maternal affection, and still brotherly clinging of the friend, do not redeem the book from its glaring faults. It contains, it is true, some effective dialogue, some lines of true beauty and feeling; but the language elsewhere is objectionable, and the thoughts yet more so-We hope that it may not be long before something far more creditable to the gifted author will appear, and, by its contrast to the present volume, make us feel that "The World's Own" is but the hallucination of a moment, caused by the influence of the necessity of adapting an acting play, in some measure, to the vitiated taste that welcomes "Camille," and similar roductions of the French school.

Harper's Story Books. No. 30. Orkney the Peace Maker. or the Various Ways of Settling Disputes. New York: Harper & Brothers. May, 1857. For sale by Franck Taylor, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Abbott has here continued one of the boys of his story, "Lapstone," into another, preenting him in the relation of a settler of disputes, and in a series of tales, or, rather, various diaogues, has given much useful instruction, and shows how the little quarrels among children as well as older persons may be remedied and disposed of, so as to secure mutual good will and happiness. The lessons taught are important, and the volume in this respect is one of the best of the series. It does not flag in its interest through the successive pages, and the incidents are easy and natural, so that it seems the relation of actual occurrences and life-like pictures of youthful history. Orkney is not only willing to lend his good offices by way of giving his judgment, but, too, by his practical skill as a mechanic, in various ways, helps to repair damages and sets everything right, so that recnciliation becomes easy, and his influence is heightened. The contents will show the nature of the disputes spoken of. They are, "The Last Ball." "The Teasing Brother," "The Wheelbarrow Case," "All Against the Grain," "Playing Cat and Dog," "The Kite Paper," " Roast ing." Not only a forgiveness of injuries, but forty years ago strung their lyres, and greeted a rendering of good for evil, is inculcated in all of the circumstances introduced, and the bene-

fits of such a temper and spirit exhibited. cabel, the Young Wife and the Old Love. By Joh Cordy Jeaffreson, author of "Crew Risede." New York: Harper & Brothers. 1837. For sale by Frank Taylor, Washington, D. C.

Who is John Cordy Jeaffreson? We judge this book is the last with which I shall try the this book to be a reprint of some English work patience of the public. We are sorry to learn But whether it be so or not, we can hardly acthis announcement; and we are glad, on the count for its coming forth from the same press that has so recently given us the "Days of My Life," we had occasion to notice two or three weeks since. "Isabel" has no such merit, as Press, State printers. They are stanch Repuba work of fiction, to entitle it to rank with the licans. productions of Mrs. Oliphant, Miss Muloch, and thers, that grace the Harpers' former list. It is not above mediocrity, as a composition, and, as to the character of the story, is defective. It is rather a toil than a pleasure to go through it. even to form a proper estimate of its pretensions. It makes no definite impression on the mind, and the reader, we apprehend, will have poem, "A Farewell to Verse," is beautiful. little sympathy with the heroine or hero of the tale, or the others who figure through the

The news brought by the last steamer of the rising of the Chinese, at Sarawak, and the terrible punishment inflicted upon them by the Eng lish, will tend to inflame the English people and strengthen the hands of the Governme The indications are, that a good deal of severe fighting will take place, before the Chinese wil accede to the demands of England, but there we presume that it will be ready to participat

"Sarawak has recently become famous i connection with the name of James Brooke, an English gentleman of fortune, who, while on a cruise in his yatch, in the East India seas,

The vigorous rule of the new Rajah soon raised Sarawak to a high degree of prosperity. He suppressed the pirates, by whom the coast was dreadfully infested, and in 1815 was appointed by the Queen of England Ragent of all her possessions in Borneo. In 1848, he was knighted and appointed Governor of Labuan, an island on the coast of Borneo, which the Sultan had ceded to the British. While acting as Governor of this British Colony, he retains Sultan had ceded to the British. While socials as Governor of this British Colony, he retains his Burmese dignity and rights as Rajah of Sarawak, from which he draws an income of about \$30,000 a year, chiefly by the monopoly of antimony, which is one of the principal products of Borneo."

We notice in the prices current of the Kansas Herald of Freedom, that all kinds of provisions are selling at very high rates in the Territory. which she came to Scotland, and the corruption Potatoes were \$3.50 per bushel; flour, \$5.25 and profligacy of that period, cannot be wholly per hundred weight; sugar, 16 to 20 cents per pound, &c., &c.

ewspaper suggests that the South should have

a chance at negotiation with England. It says "Since and including Mr. Everett's mission under Harrison and Tyler, we have had five Northern envoys to England. Col. Pickens, of South Carolina, was tendered the post subsequently assumed by Mr. Buchanan, and now held by Mr. Dallas, but declined it. Mr. Dallas comprises a pregular position, and it to be held by Mr. Dallas, but declined it. Mr. Dallas occupies a peculiar position; and it is to be presumed he will, if he has not done so already, tender his resignation to the President. In this view, Col. Pickens and ex-Gov. Aiken, of South Carolina, and several other distinguished gentlemen, are spoken of in this connection with that mission. Should it be vacated, it is presumed the South will be permitted to try its hand in conducting the important interests of the London office."

The South Side Democrat, published in Peersburg Va, seconds the motion of the States

n the following tanguage: "This is undeniably true, and is a chroni feature in our English diplomacy, to which the present furnishes a fitting occasion for an ap-plication of the corrective. The case is one deserving the consideration of Southern states men having the ear and confidence of the Ad-ministration. In the late election, the South elected the President—the North have the President and the Secretary of State, the mo important position in the Cabinet, and which vitally important to the South should be

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The prospect for fruit in different parts the country is very good, considering the late spring, and the hard frosts of the last few weeks SECRETARY TOUCEY has issued instruction the East India squadron to proceed to the oast of Formosa, and institute an investigation

n reference to the recent shipwreck of the ship

Highflyer. It is feared the captain and cre

were murdered by natives of the island. The Democrats carried the Philadelphia mu icipal election last week.

A correspondent of the National Intellige cer objects to the continuance of Miss Miner colored school in this city. The Star quote the letter, and not only approves of it, but suggests that the municipal authorities break u the school.

The London Times expresses its opinion that the cable to be used by the Atlantic Tele graph Company will prove a failure, because of is peculiar construction.

The Boston Journal says that President Br

chanan and several members of the Cabinet burg, the water rose 17 feet. will be in Boston on the 17th of June next, to attend the ceremony of laying the corner stone of a monument to Gen. Warren. The people of Newburgh, N. Y., and its inity, have been greatly excited during the past

week, over a mysterious murder case. The dead body of a young woman was found in the fields, and in a condition which renders it nearly certain that she was murdered. The body, when we write this, had not been identi-The Kansas papers chronicle the fact that

General Pomeroy has slept twelve nights with Gen. Stringfellow! This is certainly a change, whather for the better or worse we will not say, from the state of things one year ago. HENRY WILLARD, a portrait painter of Bos

was instantly killed. STRINGFELLOW, of Kansas, is out in an adess to the people of the Territory. He says: "The war between Sectionalism and Nationality is soon to be fought on the plains of Kan sas. Whether you will consent to act with the maddened dupes of Fanaticism and Sectionalism, or whether you will resolve to 'march under the banner and keep step to the music of the Union,' is a question for you to decide."

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, his wife, and voungest daughter, sailed last week for Havre, by the packet William Tell. They intend to spend a considerable portion of their time

Snow was five feet deep in Norfolk, Conn. on the first day of May. The new Connecticut Legislature has appoint

ed Messrs, Hanley & Faxon, of the Evening A railway celebration was recently held at Memphis, Tennessee, at which 15,000 people were present. The occasion was the opening

of the Memphis and Charleston railway. THE SLAVE TRADE seems to be reviving. At last accounts from Havana, no less than ten slavers were fitting out for the coast of Africa. while constant attempts are made in New York to elude the vigilance of the officers, by parties engaged in the horrible traffic, and we have too good reason to fear that very many of them are

ccesstul. A congregation of Mormons in Cincinnati have been compelled to leave for Utah by their townsmen. They attempted to practice their

plurality-wife system in Cincinnati. The yellow fever is raging in Rio Janierio. I wenty to thirty foreigners were dying per day, Cincinnati, for its size, has fewer fires than any

city of the Union. The reason is, that she has seven steam fire engines. There were twenty-three millions of dollars n the U. S. Sub-Treasury, at the close of last

Senator Brown, of Mississippi, passed through Cincinnati a few days since, when his body-serant took the opportunity to make a rapid journev Canada-ward.

The story that Mr. Forney had gone to editng the Pennsylvanian, is contradicted. It is w said that he will accept of a foreign mis-

er, is coming to America, and will paint the President's portrait—is an on dit by the papers

Within an hour of the opening of the New ork Emigrant Aid Society, (for the colonization of Virginia lands,) the stock (\$200,000) was taken-\$60,000 of it it by three Virginians.

A new monthly magazine has been started in New York, by the name of The Young Men's The Dalton divorce case, which has been on trial in Boston for a fortnight, resulted in a disagreement of the jury—ten for a divorce—

two not agreeing. CONVICT PARBONED.—A man named Moses
Goodhue, a native of Andover, Massachusetts,
was pardoned out of the State prison of Massachusetts on Friday. He had been an inmate
of the institution longer than any other person
ever incarcerated within its walls. He was
sentenced in December 1840 for a resid of

the day. It was feared that his case was alto-gether desperate."

ELI THAYER.—A favorable editorial having appeared in the Norfolk *Herald*, relative to the projected scheme of this gentleman for colonizing Virginia with Yankees, has induced him to address the editors of said journal by mail, wherein he proposes to make Norfolk his head-quarters, and in less than two years add ten thousand to the population of the city, and give a startling impetus to trade in every direc-THE CUBAN SLAVE TRADE-GENERAL CONCHA

AND LORD HOWDEN.—With the recent reports of General Jose Concha's recall from Cuba has been coupled one to the effect that the measure was partly to be attributed to a strong not ent in last week by Lord Howden, with respect to the gross and frequent violation of treaties lately committed by the landing of slaves in that island. I believe it is customary, when authentic information of such treaties. tic information of such transgressions reaches our Minister here, for him to send a note to the our minister here, for him to send a note to the Spanish Government, calling its attention to them. These notes have of late been unusually frequent, in consequence of the many complaints made; and, for the same reason, it may be presumed that they have been couched in terms more than unusually emphatic. But, beyond this, I believe myself justified in stating that the above report is notended. As rethat the above report is unfounded. As regards the rumors of General Concha's return to Spain, whether to take his seat in the Cortes, or by order of the Government, they are not confirmed. During Concha's former command in Cuba, he was noted for his honest exertions to carry out the treaty respecting Slavery, but since then he appears to have grown less scrupulous, or what many here would call wiser. His three years term of power expires in a very few months, and it is supposed that he is making the most of his latter days.—Madrid Convergatence of London Times.

THE "RAILWAY KING" IN PARLIAMENT. George Hudson, whom Punch, in 1847, chris-tened the "Railway King," and who, it is said, owes £100,000, has been re-elected member of Parliament for Sunderland—thus setting the salliffs at defiance, for, according to law, an M. P. is not liable to arrest for debt. Douglas Jerrold has written a savage article on the subject, in which he declares that the House of Commons is thus made a house of refuge for the knave, the trickster, and the charlatan, and urges a reform so as to place members of Parment on the same footing as honest men.

Correspondence of London Times.

The fourth section of twenty-five miles of th Galveston, Houston, and Henderson railroad, was completed on the 30th ult., thus securing the grant of 300,000 acres of land. The Collector of the Customs at New Orleans

has ordered the seizure at Balize, of the school er Louis McLane, on suspicion of being a sle A great freshet has occurred in the James river, Virginia, submerging the lower section of Richmond city. Some damage has been done on the South Side railroad. At Lynch-

Gottschalk has fallen upon pleasant times Havana. The Captain General gave an enter-tainment in his honor, at which distinguished guests were present, and the populace, eager to do the great young pianist a service, unhar-nessed his horses and drew his carriage through

Supposed MURDER.-Mr. H. James, form ly a resident of Steubenville, Ohio, was found upon the railroad track near Marietta, some few days ago—the legs being severed from the body by a train passing over them. It is sup-posed he was first murdered, and his body then placed on the track.

CROPS IN EAST FLORIDA.-The Palatka (Fla.

the streets.

Democrat of the 30th ult. says the crops are not so much affected by the late cold weather as was feared. An East Florida correspondent of the same paper says it is hoped no seriou damage is done to cotton and corn. THE RIVER AND RAIN AT WHEELING .- TI ton, was run over by a train of cars on the Boston and Maine railroad, last Monday week. He

Wheeling Argus of Wednesday says!
"Since Saturday night, when the depth of
water in the channel was but nine feet and one
inch, and at a stand, the river had risen, at 6 P. M., yesterday, to twenty seven feet and seve inches of water in the channel. The weather continues cloudy, with rain, which has lmost constant since Thursday afternoon last a period of about 120 hours; a rain which, for duration, has not been equalled in this section during many years."

Yellow Fever at Rio.—A letter dated Rio over 400 per cent.) and \$4.634,430 in excess of April, 1854. The total imports since the 1st of January are \$14,955,906 larger than for the improvement in the effects of the yellow fever.

It is gradually getting worse; the deaths have reached 25 in one day, and not less than 150 mous amount of goods are being entered and not goods are goods are goods are goods. After an angle goods are good and the good of the European and American Steamship Company, a report was a feel great pleasure in recommending it to all sufference and the good of th and exception, foreigners, the absolute majority being Portugueze."

THE NEW GRANADA CANAL COMPANY is suffering new misfortunes. Mr. D. G. Gillet, who was sent to Carthagena with money, they say, to resume dredging the canal, has returned posited with it as a pledge for the fulfilment of the contract, and now refuse to let the work go on until a new contract is effected. The company, say they, will sue for damages.

THE CHINESE SUGAR CANE. - About 250 bushels of the seed of this cane have been distributed by the Patent Office this season. It is thought by many that this cane is destined to be cultivated as extensively in the United States as Indian corn, yielding, as it does, at the same time, sugar for man, and provende and grain for beast.

GOVERNOR OF MINNESOTA. - The St. Paul Pioneer states that the new Governor, Samuel fedary, arrived in that city on the 22d of April, and was qualified on the following day and has accordingly entered upon his office. There was no inaugural address—only some half a dozen gentlemen being present to wit

ILLINOIS LAND SALES .- The land sales of t Illinois Central Railroad Company, in April, show a very large increase over last year, having been \$566,111.32, against \$211,442.17—an increase of \$354,669. The aggregate sales of the year are now equal to the aggregate sales last year, up to first of August.

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY .- A Committee of the English Parliament some months age had under consideration the subject of the future disposition of the vast landed possession of the Hudson Bay Company in North America The Montreal Herald has advices from English and, to the effect that the company are to h allowed to retain the Territory, on the condition that they shall give up such portions of it as from time to time may be required for the pur-

pose of colonization.

An Editor "Surprised."—Mr. Samuel W. Horace Vernet, the celebrated French paint-r, is coming to America, and will paint the Intario Bank for \$518.

RAILROAD TUNNEL .- The big tunnel of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Company which has been under contract for some time, now opened the entire distance of 2,200 feet. COMET STRUCK .- A lady in Owen county Iowa, has become deranged, from dwelling with morbid apprehensions upon the predicted collis-

CONNECTICUT.-The Connecticut Legislatur assembled at Hartford on the 6th inst. Hon.
A. Gidding was chosen President pro. tem. of
the Senate, by 14 votes to 7, and Eliphalet A. tives by 129 votes, to 92 for James Pratt. Both

THE SOUTH NEGOTIATING.—The "States" both eyes, and was in a state of stupor most of INTERVIEW OF THE BRITISH MINISTER WITH THE PRESIDENT.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia American writes:

"Lord Napier had a formal interview with the President on Wednesday, which lasted nearly two hours, in reference to the Dallas-Clarendon treaty. He read Lord Clarendon's despatch to him on the subject. That despatch sets forth that the exclusive ground for rejecting the treaty by the British Government is the nontreaty by the British Government is the non-confirmation of the convention between Hon-duras and Great Britain. All the other amend-ments made by the Senate, except that quali-fying the article in regard to Honduras, were accepted in their entirety and without reserva-tion by the British Cabinet. There is, there

ore, no misunderstanding as to the alleged or eal point of difficulty.

"Lord Napier endeavored, with much carnest ness, to impress the President with the belie hat no other than friendly feelings were enter sined towards the Administration or the coun ry by the Ministry, and cited expressions from Lord Clarendon's despatch as justifying this language. In conclusion, he proposed to insti-tute a new negotiation, founded upon the con-ditional acquisecence of Honduras. This sug-gestion was properly and promptly declined by the President, and there the matter rests for NAVY CONTRACTS.—The heavy contracts for

clothing for the United States Navy have just been awarded by the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing to six different manufacturers in Massachusetts and one in New Yor:. The cost of the articles to the Government is about \$400,000. The contracts for navy provisions, given out three or four weeks ago, will amount to an aggregate of some \$800,000. Speaking of the clothing contracts, the Star says:

"The prices at which these important contracts were taken are said among the manufacturers of New England to prove that they can sell under the new tariff at much less

REBELLION ON STATEN ISLAND.-The was the commissioners and the oystermen of Princess Bay and Sequin's Point has fairly begun. The mansion and farm-houses erected on the ground lately purchased by the Commissioners, near Sequin's Point, were fired by incendiaries, at midnight, on Wednesday, and completely destroyed. The halfding ways prespined at the time by prince the state of the commissioners. buildings were occupied at the time by nine persons, who had a most miraculous escape.

George Augustus Sala, whose writings i Household Words are so generally accredited to Dickens by the reading public, has com menced a new serial story, with wood cut illustrations, in the *Illustrated Times*, a low-priced and not very well got up London weekly. It is called, "The Baddington Peerage, with his Lordship's Life: A story of the Best and Worst

William H. Russell, of the London Times was asked by the peoprietors to go to China, as special correspondent, but was compelled to decline, as he was previously engaged to lecture during the next twelve months in the leading cities of Great Britain and Ireland, on the A PLANTATION FOR EX PRESIDENT PIERCE.

Vicksburg, Miss., May 6.—The Whig of this morning states that ninety-six thousand dollars were subscribed in this city yesterday, towards urchasing a plantation for Ex-President eirce. The sum asked for the property is Peirce. The sum asked for the property is \$100,000, leaving \$4,000 yet to be subscribe in order to complete the purchase. AMERICAN SKILL -- We learn that the Gov rnments of the three colonies in Australia have

nced the construction of nearly 1,000 iles of magnetic telegraph, to be nine months from this time, and have select ed Mr. S. W. McGowan, formerly in the charge of the office of the New York, Albany, and Buffalo telegraph, as superintendent of the construction of the lines which are to be worked A SLAVE WHIPPED TO DEATH.—We have re-

A SLAVE WHIPPED TO DEATH.—We have received information that a slave was chained with a log chain, on the 25th ult., in Pulaski county, by a Mr. Szigal, his owner, and whipped every morning, daily, for six days, from fifty to one hundred stripes. On the morning of the seventh day he approached to complete the week's torture, but failed to enjoy that day's whipping. He found the poor tortured mortal dead.—Kentucky Weekly News. COMMERCE OF NEW YORK .- The foreign imports at New York for April are \$1,160,483 in excess of the very large total for the corresponding year month last year, \$12,110,853 in excess of the total for April, 1855, (a gain of the growth of cotton all over the world to be called the "Cotton Supply Association."

warehousing, everything not wanted for immediate consumption taving been entered in bond, to await the reduction of duties to take effect or the 1st of July.

Message of the Governor of Connecticut This document, communicated to the Legisla-ture on the 6th instant, recommends an attera-tion in the Constitution so as to hold biennial instead of annual sessions of the Legislature proper legislation for the enforcement of the new provision of the Constitution which requires every person offering himself for the privileges of the elective franchise to be able to read any part of the Constitution or statute that may be presented to min. The "Dred Scott decision is also noticed, and denounced and

LIBERIA FAIR -The Legislature of Liber at it; last session, passed an act providing for a national fair, to be held in Monrovia, in Dea natural risk, to be need in monrovia, in De-cember next. It provides premiums for pro-ducers, varying from \$1 to \$25—the highest being offered for the best ten pounds of Li-berian cotton, best hundred pounds of sugar, best yoke of oxen, best piece of cloth, best side of leather, chairs, coffee, &c. The competition is to be Liberian, and the fair to continue for a week. The Government vessel "Lark" is to convey the goods and exhibitors to and from the fair. Five hundred dellars are appropria ted for the exhibition. Another act ap ates three thousand dollars for expl

poses and for opening roads into the interior. One hundred and ninety of Col. Lockridge filibusters, from Nicaragua, have arrived a New Orleans, on board the British frigate Tar

ACQUITTAL OF MRS. CUNNINGHAM. Interesting Scenes in Court. Alleged Ciue

New York, May 10-P. M.-The trial Mrs. Cunningham, for the murder of Dr. Bur-dell, is at length closed. The counsel both for the defence and the prosecution occupied each two hours yesterday in summing up, the Attorney General closing the case at six o'clock. Judge Davies then proceeded to charge the jury in an able, clear and impartial address, lasting one hour, when at seven the jury retired.
All eyes were directed towards them as they proceeded to the jury room, and efforts were now made to obtain a better view of the prisoner, whose fate hung so awfully in the balance.
She, however, avoided the prying curiosity of the crowd, as did also her daughters. the crowd, as did also her daughters.

At twenty-five minutes of eight o'clock the jury re-entered, when a profound stillness reigned, and the clerk took his position in the witness chair, and read over the names; after all the jurors had answered, he put the question, viz: Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon a verdict? The foremen answered, We have. The prisoner immediately thereupon showed signs of being deeply affected, and was much agitated; but the court ordered her to look towards the jurors, and also requested the latter

to look apon the prisoner.

The clerk then asked, "How say you, gentlemen—do you find Emma Augusta Cunningham otherwise called Burdell, guilty or not guilty?'
The foreman responded, "Not guilty." Bu
Mrs. Cunningham was so agitated that she chuseits on Friday. He had been an immate of the institution longer than any other person ever incarcerated within its walls. He was sentenced in December, 1840, for a period of thirty five years, and had occupied one cell for twelve years. His crime was incest and adultery.

Crawford the Sculptor.—The New York Journal of Commerce says:

"Private advices of the 23d ultimo, from Paris, inform us that the health of our eminent sculptor, Crawford, now in that capital, was increasingly bad. He had lost the sight of series trade to both Houses. This period to the institution longer than any other person day 1, reports that large transactions in bread-did not know the verdict till her counsel whis sculptor, the day previous, an order for the purchase of 200,000 to the purchase of 200,000 to purchase of flour and wheat are being made for the Judge's chambers, and there received the congrutuations of har friends at the whole of the wheat, flour, and corn sold, on the 30th ult., would require about \$200,000 to purchase. This, before full and free navigation that the health of our eminent sculptor, Crawford, now in that capital, was increasingly bad. He had lost the sight of supplied to the fact house in Bond street. It is reported that the authorities have obtained a clust that will bring to light the real murderers of Dr. Burdell, and they are now engaged in effecting arrests. The public are likely the United States Government on the heard not the words the foreman uttered, and did not know the verdict till her counsel whis the words the foreman uttered, and did not know the verdict till her counsel whis the words the foreman uttered, and did not know the verdict till her counsel whis the words the foreman uttered, and did not know the verdict till her counsel whis the sum the words the foreman uttered, and did not know the verdict till her counsel whis the beauth opening to the recurse the prevent of the recurse the pressing, the pressing, or, with artified not hear the words the foreman uttered, and did not know the

exceedingly anxious for some further develop neut, as thus far the ends of justice have been completely and shamefully balked.

Mr. Fillmore's friends now admit the error of ppointing Brigham Young Governor of Utah, at apoligize for it by saying it was recon-aended by respectable and well-informed per-ons, and confirmed without opposition by the ste. Col. Thomas L. Kane, a brother of the late Dr. Kane, who had studied up the Mormons, and visited them, wrote a letter to Mr. Fillmore at the time, expressing an excelent opinion of Young's character SENATOR DOUGLAS AND SLAVERY .- The Rich-

mond (Va.) Christian Advocate recently made a long appeal to "those who entertain Southern ts, and love and cherish Southern in stablished in Washington upon a Pro Slavery pundation. It remarked that "it is a remarkable fact, worthy of special note to Southern people, that in the city of Washington there is a strong feeling of Abolitionism pervading most of the Protestant churches, and a malign and of the Protestant churches, and a malign and deleterious influence is thereby exerted, touching the institution of Slavery." The Advocate further said that "already the good work of rendering aid had commenced," and records the name of several gentlemen who have, with noble hearts and generous hands, contributed to the proposed object. All the names mento the proposed object. All the names men toned are those of Southern men, except one, and that one is Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, who gives \$100 to establish at Washington a Pro-Slavery church!

FREEDOM OF SPEECH AT THE SOUTH .- The Frankfort Commonwealth has been called to account by the Lexington Statesman, for publishing the opinion of Judge McLean in the ored Scott case. The editor of the Commonwealth replies by saying that he will publish what he pleases, being responsible only to his eaders.
The Paris (Ky.) Citizen, in noticing the

bove facts, says:
"Such charges as those made by the Statesman are very illiberal, mean, and contempti-ble; but our Frankfort contemporary cannot scape them when he inserts in his paper anything from a Republican source, no matter law pure and elevated, whether upon law or norals, religion or politics. The opinion of Lard, in kegs ludge Curtis, in the same case, is so able as a Wool, Unwashed facts, bearing upon great constitutional questions, that every lawyer in the State would be Wool, Fleece, common tions, that every lawyer in the State would be glad to read it; but let the editor of the Commonwealth publish it if he dares, and if he don't encounter a charge of Abolitionism from those self-elected champions of the South, the Locofeco editors, then we are no prophet."

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

By the arrival of the Europa, we have the ollowing news:

Speculations in endless variety were indulged the law and chancery courts; continuance of the general board of health; the rights of mar-ried women, radical reform, and revision of the whole system of local taxation.

It had been efficially announced that Evelyn Bye

Denison would be the Ministerial nominee for Oats

Speaker. A notice, posted at Lloyd's, London, says that the late attack by the revolutionary party in Peru, upon the steamer New Granada, resulted rerd, upon the steamer New Granada, resulted Hops in the abstraction of only that portion of bullion which had been shipped by and was the property of the Pernvian Government. The bullion destined for England was untouched by Vivan-Pork, Mess - Pork, Mess -

co's adherents.

The Chinese in Sarawak, Borneo, rose on the 17th of February, and massacred several Europeans. Sir James Brooks, then rajah, saved his life by swimming across the creek. One of Butter. Western the Borneo company's steamers subsequently arrived at Sarawak, and, with Sir James Brooks Cheese at the head of a body of Malays and Dyaks. at the head of a body of Mainya and Lyans, avenged the destruction of the settlement, killing two thousand Chinese. The Dutch authorities sent a war steamer, but its services were Wool, Unwashed Wool, Washed not required.

not required.

A large meeting of the merchants and manufacturers had been held at Manchester, for the rpose of forming an association all over the Iron, Scotch, Pig. . . . Lime, Rockland . . . purpose of forming an association all over the called the Better Supply Association. called the Better Supply Association.

A numerous meeting of merchants and manufacturers was held in Manchester, for the purpose of forming an association for the promotion of the growth of cotton all over the world, over 400 per cent.,) and \$4,634,430 in excess of April, 1855. The total imports since the list means the growth of cotton in the close to all the state of April, 1854. The total imports since the list means the growth of cotton in the close to all the state of the Crystal Bis.

> ead, stating that the total cost of the eight steamships recently purchased was £400,000, of which £227,000 had been provided for. A resolution was then passed to raise the balance, £180,000, by the issue of 20,000 £9 shares. A fire at Liverpool had destroyed 2,500 bales of cotton, belonging to J. & D. Malcomson & Co.
> The diploma ic labors of Lord Elgin must be delayed until the sterner task of the military against the native chiefs has been effectually completed. There is an end, for a time, of mis-

> sions and negotiations.
>
> The Rev. Dr. Skinner, Primus of the Scottish Episcopal church, died at Aberdeen on the 15th, aged 78 years.
>
> The London Times says: "The news brought y the overland mail shows how fully justified he Government and people of England have been in promptly supporting their officers in China. Certainly, our troops, our frigates, and our gunboats, have not been dispatched a minute too soon. We are evidently engaged in a mo-

> nentous conflict, which it will require the u ost rigor, courage, and decision, to bring to AUSTRIA. Baron Bach's plan of a commercial organize tion of the Empire has been considered too lib-eral by the Supreme Court, and its modification has been requested. Bach, discouraged, threat

> eas to resign.
>
> The difficulties between Austria and Monte negro appear to be in a fair way of settlement. Prince Daniello has released a prisoner, and Austria has ordered the Montenegrin refugees

RUSSIA.

The commission for regulating the Russian urkish frontier in Asia assembles on the 13th

Telegraphic dispatches from Trieste announce the arrival of the overland mail, with dates from Hong Kong to the 15th of March. The Europeans on board the British steam Queen, under the Portuguese flag, had been murdered by the Chinese, and the steamer with her valuable cargo, carried off. The passengers and crew were also carried off.
The total export of tea from China, for the year ending the 30th of June next, is estimated at £70,000,000.

The price of silks has advanced at Shangha The stock at the settlements is estimated 74,000 bales. The dates from Bushire are to the 6th of

March. There had been no fresh military ope rations in the Persian Gulf. The Persian accounts of the recent battle of Bushire have been published, stating that th English advanced until meeting the main body of the Persian army. The latter set fire to the British camp equipage, and retreated towards Bushire, when, being reinforced, the battle was resumed and continued four days, both parties etiring in confusion, amid torrents of rain.

The Persians left some of their guns, but afterwards recovered them.

The Persians estimate the British loss a

According to an official article in the the Prussian Government has caused its diplo-matic representative at Washington to remon-strate with the United States Government on account of the many acts of violence committed on immigrants in American ports, by forcibly pressing, or, with artifice, kidnapping them on board American vessels, and thus securing their compulsory service on board American merchantmen.

TURKEY.

A HIGH-TONED FAMILY PAPER.—It is pleasing to observe that the New York Leager while it devotes a large portion of its space to the publication of original novelettes, is very careful to exclude everything of an objectiona ble nature from its columns. Mr. Bonner aims secure the best talent in the country. His to secure the best taient in the country. Has latest acquisition is George D. Prentice, Esq., of the Louisville Journal. Mr. Prentice is en-gaged to edit the humorous department of the Ledger. This will not interfere with his rela-tions with his own journal, with which he still retains his connection, as heretofore. We mere-ly refer to this matter as an indication of the DEFENDED and ACTAPPING OF the Ledger man perseverance and enterprise of the Ledger man in securing eminent talent for his paper.—Bos-

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS have no equal a a tonic medicine, and, as it contains no alcohol, is especially adapted to the delicate constitution of females suffering from any derangement of the natural functions, weakness, or irregularity, nervous debility, &c.

MARKETS.

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NEW YORK MARKET Flour, State brands - · · \$6.00 @ 680 Flour, State brands, extra - 6.90 @ 7.20 1.80 @ 1.83 1.55 @ 0.00 72 @ 84 @ 96 @ 63 @ 70 @ 7 @ 9 @ 80 14 91 101 19 25 @19 30 12.75 @14.00 113 15 • 29.50 @30.00 • 1.15 @ 0.00 Line, common 95 @ 00 OXYGENATED BITTEPS

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hose sands of life have nearly run out, dis nile in the East Indies, a certain cure for C n. Asthma, Bronchius, Coughs, Colds, and bility. The remedy was discovered by his sonly child, a daughter, was given up to dishis only child, a daughter, was given up to one. We to co as much good as possible, he will send to so his safficted fellow-beings as request it, this rec he full and explicit directions for making it up cessfully using it. He requires each applicant tolose him one shilling—that the remainder to be appostage on the recipe at the remainder to be appostage on the recipe. Address to the control of this advertisement.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE SOUTHERN PRESS. From the Richmond (Va) Whig, of April 29. COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

This is a fruitful theme-one indeed that is ever prolific of speculation to the philanthro pist and statesman in every country. And nowhere has it afforded a more presssing demand for wise forethought and deliberate and well-considered action, than is now presented in our good old Commonwealth of Virginia. Far and near, is it admitted and proclaimed that a crisis in her affairs exists at the present time. New her commercial redemption draweth nigh; and if the occasion is not used, that

What is Virginia's need is something which all profess to see and feel, and but few differ as to what it is that shall prove as a panacea for her ills. Her public improvements yield no revenue and languish, "dragging with each remove a lengthening chain," simply from the want of the necessary means to push them to completion. Visionary abstractionists will harp value of her harbors, the ronders of her water power, and will plan conventions to bring great ships to her shores, to see how well they can anchor there. But does all this build one foot of railroad, or raise one spadeful of earth for the extention of her canal towards its appointed terminus? Alas, for Virginia abstractionism! Bane of her commercial prosperity, is she ever to be kept back, trammelled, and fettered, in the race for greatness and glory, by her misguided rulers, whilst her sister States are becoming rich and pletto-ric, from resources derived from her own lavish hand, and which she alone is now to be shut out and excluded from? But consistency must be maintained in Virginia, let it cost wha it may. Everywhere else the doctrines of Demay be violated and trampled under mocracy may be violated and trampied under foot, so that Virginia remains true and gets her

Again we appeal to the great body of the and paramount scheme of distribution whi we advocate-not in the light of a technical abstraction-but as a plain, practical, commo hear the heat and burden of the day. Say if the insane policy which has hitherto govern your affairs shall forever keep you in the du d cause our noble old mother to languish and pine, instead of growing and flourishing as otherwise she might do.

From the Richmo, d (Va.) Examiner, of May 1. THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

For the South, therefore, to propose a revival of the African Slave Trade, is for her to depart from her impregnable foothold upon the Con-stitution and constitutional laws, and to inausitions with her adversaries-getting off th ogs and mire of higher-lawism and nullifica measure, we are obliged to believe, could only be proposed by Dissolutionists for the purpose of effecting dissolution, and that with a divided South, and on an issue in which she must be sailant of the laws and the Constitution nd her adversaries their quasi and appare champions.

We deprecate the issue as a "dissolution is

sue"—as an issue which must drive the South into the false position of disloyalty to the Consti tion-as an issue which must divide a South involved in a common danger, and having but one common safety. Nay, we cannot think the question has been proposed in good faith to the South. Distrust of Virginia and predictions of her early abolitionization have been rife in the extreme South—in the quarter of the South where the Northern element is much more dif-fused in the population than in Virginia and the long-settled Southern States—in the quarter where the descendants of the early New agland slave-traders, who made vast wealth in the African slave traffic, may be supposed to inherit a hankering after their ance suits; and where a spirit of disregard for stitutional law may be supposed to have been transplanted from higher-law New England virginia rejects the proposition and escheve he whole movement; not from any mawkis sentimentalism in regard to the iniquity of con verting cannibal, fetish-worshipping, novement would place her in the same oppo-ition to constitutional law in which the North novements which have so convulsed the Union The African Slave Trade is going on, illicitly indeed, but almost as briskly as it ever did.

Fifty thousand Africans are lauded annually of Yankeedom in it. Let it go on. Let it alone. t is supplying the extreme South with slaves South are made up exactly as they should be. and ought not to be complicated with the exe right of the people of the States, organized and der which, when the South fails of success, i happens in accordance with the Con and brings no dishonor.

GIVING IT UP.

The South, the new journal established at Richmond, Virginia, says of Kansas and Sla-

We have information which warrants the very State, because we mean to imply that its political status will not correspond with its geographical position, but will be as extreme in its antagonism to the institutions of the South as if the Territory lay in the latitude of Maine anton's speech, at which the Abo-

litionists affect such indignation, divulges the secret. The plan is, to submit the Constitution which will be framed by the June Constitution which will be framed by the June Constitution of the constituti vention, to all the inhabitants of the Territory, and not exclusively to the people who are recognised as voters under the act of the Legisla ture. Meanwhile, the Abolitionists of the North are stimulating emigration to Kansas by every conceivable expedient.

The several Aid Societies have resumed ope-

tions with unprecedented spirit and activity, they have been a little laggard heretofore it was an artifice, a piece of finesse—and they are now employing whip and spur, with the de-sign of dashing by the South in running down the quarter-stretch. And they will succeed. The South is taken by surprise. Confident of victory, we have relaxed in our exertions, and will struggle in vain to rally on so sudden an Kansas in the proportion of twenty to one im-migrant from the South. At this rate, the Abolitionists will achieve a decisive preponderance of numbers by the time the Constitution comes to be submitted for final sanction and acceptance. very-and another Convention will be called, which, representing exclusively the dominant Abolition sentiment of the Territory, will labricate a free State without the least difficulty, and in the hottest haste. This is the modus operandi by which the South is to be cheated in the admission.

what then?

As when a city capitulates after an obstinate and bloody resistance, it is delivered up to military license and the rage of vengeance, so will Kansas suffer from the excesses of the Autitoden are not allowed to petition for a redress of the progress of the recent struggle.

Anti-Slavery majority in the State being composed, not of industrious and law-abiding immigrants, but of the fanatical emissaries of New Eugland, enlisted and disciplined for the work of propagating abolitionism, will be impelled, as well by the circumstances of their situation as the instincts of their nature, to press forward upon the career of conquest which they have

and "emancipation" triumphant and defiant in the heart of the State, Missouri will fall an

and "emancipation" rumphana and training in the heart of the State, Missouri will fall an easy and early prey to Auti-Slavery propagandism. It will be so; no power can prevent the catastrophe, if Kansas is lost to the South.

But that is not all, nor the worst. The Anti-Slavery movement will increase in momentum at each step of its progress; for every success will multiply its resources, and stimulate it to yet more audacious enterprises. From the vantage ground of Kansas, it will be enabled to subdue Slavery in Missouri. The conquest of Missouri will open the way, through Kentucky and Tennessee, to the stronghold of Slavery in the Atlantic States of the South. Meanwhile, other abolition forces from New England, in the disguise of free-labor colonies, will be operating directly upon Maryland and Virginia; and so hemmed in by a constantly contracting circle, Slavery must ultimately expire of its own internal pressure and suffocating weight, even if it does not first fall under some assault even if it does not first fall under some assaul

of violence.

This is no hazardous prophecy. It is only tracing the connection between visible causes and inevitable effects.

CHARLOTTE, VA., April 13. To the Editor of The South:

To the Editor of The South:

* * * I see that you are pitching into
Mr. Eli Thayer for his Colonization scheme. My
dear South, it is all gas. I like the views of
your correspondent from Halifax ("S.," I
think) better than any I have seen. Let them
come. We have room enough and to spare.
Let Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Greeley and Let Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Greeley and all, come; it is exactly what I wish. Of course, they must behave themselves and obey our laws. But if they will do this, and become good citizens, I will warrant their abborrence of Slavery will not last longer than one generation; and so thoroughly, after that, will they become amplemented with the South through the rower. amalgamated with the South, through the powe descendants would be most assiduous in thei attention to our largest slaveholders, and would form a matrimonial alliance with no family that had not a considerable number of "colored

rethren" in possession. It is a scheme which should meet with ou warmest approval; and if they come among us and "invoke" the aid of our slaves against us, why, what is easier than to string them up to a sapling with a grape vine, which would hen hear its worst fruit?

EMANCIPATION IN MISSOURI.—The result of the recent charter elections in St. Louis is the severest blow which the institution of Slavery has ever received. Properly regarded, it is a practical triumph of abolition on Southern ground. The issue was distinctly made. The early extinction of Slavery in Missouri was openly debated, and the entire Free State ticket returned by a large plurality over all opposition. We are loth to take these startling develop ments in St. Louis as indicative of public sentiment in the State at large. Indeed, we know it would be unjust to draw such general con-clusion from this particular case. But whether viewed as premonitory of gradual emancipation in Missouri or not, the effects are equally pericious and disastrous to the domestic safety an curity of the Southern States. The rene mpetus which this emancipation victory ha imparted to the abolition movement at the North, the increased confidence it has infused into the breasts of our implacable enemies, the encouragement it gives them to redouble their assaults upon the rights of the South, are almost as much to be dreaded as if the institu tion of Slavery in Missouri had received a mor tal blow .- The South.

JUDGE WILMOT'S LETTER. Accepting the Nomination of the Freemen of Pennsylvania.

Towanda, April 22, 1857. GENTLEMEN: On my return home, after a sence of two weeks, I found your commun cation informing me of my nomination as candidate for the office of Governor, by a Cor vention of the freemen of Pennsylvania of control of the freemen of Fernasivania op-osed to the leading measures of the late and oresent National Administrations, which assem-oled at the State Capitol on the 25th ultimo,

bled at the State Capitol on the 25th ultimo, together with a copy of the declaration of principles promulgated by that Convention.

I accept the position to which I am called by the unsolicited suffrage of the body whose organ you are, profoundly grateful for so distinguished a mark of the confidence of my fellowetitizes yet nainally spesible of my included. I accept the position to which I am called by the unsolicited suffcage of the body whose organ you are, profoundly grateful for so distinguished a mark of the confidence of my fellow-citizens, yet painfully sensible of my inability properly to meet its responsible obligations.

The state of the position to which I am called free white laboring man and his posterity for ever. In the soil of our extended empire the toiling masses have the only sure guarantee abstain from all participation in the fraud, and let the Slave State men vote their Slave State them; and here lies the real issue that the Slave it ickets without molestation. We do not regard the state of the country. It is a lies of the country of the country. It is a lies of the country of the

The approaching election is one of no ordina ry interest. Important questions of State pol-icy, affecting the public welfare and prosperity are not alone involved in the issues presented. are not alone involved in the issues presented. As one of the largest and most powerful of the sovereign S:ates of our confederate Republic, the honor and interests of Pennsylvania are deeply concerned in the principles that animate our National Government. She cannot, with safety to her independence and the liberties of our people, be indifferent to the momentous questions of national import in progress of settlement—questions taughing the soulistic properties. We do not seek to disturb him. We they must read to the reader of the receive and inspectors to receive an inheritance for a free posterity. Central and count the votes, and to keep a general tail-and Western Europe, teeming with its millions and when the proper time comes, let them be transmitted to some friendly member of Conment with his territorial possessions and questions of national import in progress of settlement—questions taughing the solid country. The free State men in Kansas must act; they must do something they must also something the solid country and count the votes, and to keep a general tail-and count the votes, and to keep a general tail-and worth the present to an instruction and count the votes, and to keep a general tail-and worth the present to an count the votes, and to keep a general tail-and worth the present to an count the votes, and to keep a general tail-and worth the votes, and to keep a general tail-and worth the votes, and to keep a general tail-and worth the votes, and to keep a general tail-and worth the votes, and to keep a general tail-and worth the votes, and to keep a general tail-and worth the votes, and to keep a general tail-and worth the votes, and to keep a general tail-and worth the votes, and to keep a general tail-and worth the votes, and to keep a general tail-and worth the votes, and to keep a general tail and worth the votes, and to keep a general tail and worth the votes, and to keep a general tail and worth the votes, and to keep a general tail-and worth the votes, and to keep a general tail-and worth

plair constitutional guarantees, are ruthlessly geographical position, it is a Northern Terriviolated on the soil of our national domain. American citizens are made the victims of a tyranny unknown in the despotisms of the Old World. The annals of civilized and Chrisfree Northern soil against the cupidity that tian nations furnish no examples of cruelty and outrage on the part of a Government towards its people, such as have been endured by the people of Kansas; unless they be found in the persecutions of the Huguenots under Louis XIV, of France, and of the Protestants of the Netherlands, by the Duke of Alva, under Philip II King of Spain. Indeed the harberites the Netherlands, by the Duke of Alva, under Philip
II, King of Spain. Indeed, the barbarities to which the people of Kansas have been exposed were of a character so inhuman as to provoke incredulity in the minds of a large portion of our citizens. Thousands have been deceived stance of our liberties, and the happiness of re-

we speak of quiet being restored to Kansas, because armed bands of lawless men do not to-bashing by the South in running down the ster-stretch. And they will succeed this taken by surprise. Confident of we have relaxed in our exertions, and agle in vain to rally on so sudden an The North is pouring people into in the proportion of twenty to one imfrom the South. At this rate, the Abowill achieve a decisive preponderance are by the time the Constitution comes mitted for final sanction and acceptive focurse, the Constitution will then ted—if it involve a tolerance of Slavel and another Convention will be called, epresenting exclusively the dominant the proportion of the South and the proportion of the South. At this rate, the Abowill achieve a decisive preponderance are by the time the Constitution comes mitted for final sanction and acceptive and insecure the same that the people of Kansas make a vigorous effort to recover those rights of which they have been fraudulently and violently deprived. The purpose of her enslavement is into of the Government. Let the freemen of the North announce, in language firm and ungeniously-devised fraud, kindred to that employed in the usurpation under which she now ground, sib edication of this great wrong. To this end, also, the possibility of the Union, and we shall have a lasting and another Convention will be called, epressenting exclusively the dominant with the control of the stretch. And they will scance are the danger less the because are not sacked and the day it is met with resolute courage and determined day it is met with resolute courage and determined and the wrong must give way. Upon no other basis can the questions in issue ever be permanently set deceptive and insecure. It will be broken, the day it is met with resolute courage and determined and the wrong must give way. Upon no other basis can the questions in issue ever be permanently est deceptive and insecure. It will be role for the consummation of the Mortan during the day it is met with resolute courage

ng shame.

The repeal of the Missouri Restriction, and

The repeal of the Missouri Restriction, and the attempt to force Slavery upon Kanaas by fraud and violence, precipitated upon the country a conflict between the antagonistic systems of free and servile labor. In the issue of this conflict is involved the democratic character of our institutions of Government, and the independence, dignity, and rights, of the free white laboring man and his posterity.

Slavery is the deadly enemy of free labor. The two cannot co-exist on the same field of enterprise. Either labor will vindicate its right to Freedom, or it will sink into dependence and dishonor. Free labor is clothed with intelligence and power. It stands erect in the dignity of true manhood. It sustains by its energies all the noble institutions of a refined and perfectly developed social life. It is the source of our prosperity and national greatness. Slavery is labor in ignorance and chains—a brutalized humanity, stimulated to industry by the lash of a master. It makes the laborer an

implacable enmity.

Never, in the history of partisan warfare, were men more unjustly and perseveringly mis-represented, than are the opponents of the ex-tension of Slavery. This arises in part from

tension of Slavery. This arises in part from the intolerable nature of Slavery, and the weapons it is necessitated to employ, and partly from the fact—so omnipotent has the Slave Power become in our Government—that support of its every demand is made the single test of party fidelity, and the only road to efficial preferment. The citizen who dissents in terms of earnest and manly protest against whatever exactions Slavery makes, becomes thereby—in so far as the National Government can impose disabilithe National Government can impose disabili-ties—almost as much an alien and outlaw as is the slave himself. If the freemen of the North consent to occupy such a subordinate position in the Government of their country, the spirit of manly independence will be crushed out in their posterity. Our sons will become a sub-missive and servile race, stripped of manhood and of self-respect. The slaveholder, proprietor of the soil and master of the Government, will dominate over them with scarcely less of arrodominate over them with scarcely less of arro dominate over them with scarcely less of arro-gance and power than he rules over his heredi-tary bondmen. To this condition are the non-slaveholding whites of the South already re-duced. They have to day little more of prac-tical power in the formation of public opinion and in the affairs of Government than has the

slave. The same fate awaits our posterity, if Slavery is allowed to monopolize the virgin soil of this continent. It is the inevitable retribution of Heaven on any people that have not the courage and integrity to maintain their rights. It is not true that the defenders of the rights of free labor seek the elevation of the black race free labor seek the elevation of the black face to an equality with the white. They do not propose the emancipation of the slave, but leave that question, both as to time and the mode of accomplishment, with the States in which Slavery exists. They wish to deal with this great not carry their forbearance so far as to virtus ly become slaves themselves—as to surrender the soil and Government of the nation into the hands of an aristocracy founded upon property

in slaves.

Free white labor has rights in the soil superece wante moor has rights in the soil superior to the pretensions of Slavery. The slave-holding capitalist claims that his property, being largely invested in slaves, will depreciate, unless the field whereon he can employ it be enlarged. The white laborer, also, has a property in his labor, quite as sacred and as worthy of the care of the Covernment; and where is of the care of the Government; and where is the field upon which he is to make that labor profitable to himself and his family, if Slavery hall monopolize the fertile and virgin lands of

Labor 13 depressed almost to the starving point in the densely populated countries of the Old World, because of the narrow field upon which it is imprisoned. The demand for labor is small, compared with the thousands who have labor to sell. So it will be, at no distant day, in this favored land, unless we keep our vast public domain as a sacred inheritance for the public domain as a sacred inheritance for the free white laboring man and his posterity for-ever. In the soil of our extended empire the

rower has forced upon the country. It is a suite country, it is a struggle for land. On the one side stands the owner of slave property, demanding a field on which to employ his servile labor; upon the other side stands free labor, claiming the soil as an inheritance for a free posterity. Central and count the votes, and to keep a general talthement—questions touching the constitutional powers of the Federal Government, and vivally affecting the dignity and rights of free labor Nor can she, without dishonor, withhold her protest against the wrongs inflicted upon her sons in a distant Territory, under the license of Federal authority.

The degrees trights of freeman secured by the stand in defence of Freedom in the North.

The degrees trights of freeman secured by the stand in defence of Freedom in the North.

The degrees trights of freeman secured by the stand in defence of Philodelphia. In Tendy reached the Territory and we observe the sons in the latitude of Philodelphia. In Tendy reached the Territory and we observe the sons in the latitude of Philodelphia. In Tendy reached the Territory and we observe the sons in the latitude of Philodelphia. In Tendy reached the Territory and we observe the sons in the latitude of Philodelphia. In Tendy reached the Territory and we observe the sons in The dearest rights of freemen, secured by Kansas is in the latitude of Philadelphia. In

incredulity in the minds of a large portion of our citizens. Thousands have been deceived into the belief that, for partisan purposes, fictions were substituted for facts; although no events in American history are better authenticated than are the murders, robberies, arsons, and lawless rapacity, inflicted upon the free settlers of Kansas. These outrages had for the object the subjugation of that Territory to the course of Slavery.

We speak of quiet being restored to Kansas, because armed bands of lawless men do not to-

prostituted. We are given words of fairness, but persistence in support of the wrong. Every appointee of the President in Kansas is cate a free State without the least difficulty, and in the hottest haste. This is the modus operandi by which the South is to be cheated in the admission of Kansas. Always fettered by form and pliant in spirit, the South will make no resistance, but will embrace its new Black Republican bride with as passionate a joy as it accepted the lewd proposal of California.

Principles of eternal truth and justice, which lea the foundation of a Christian civilization, and upon which repose the rights of humanity, are defiantly assailed by the power that control is and undivided allegiance from all who are in our National Government. Those truths, declaratory of the natural and inalienable rights and immunities of the native declaratory of the nature of the results of the results of the rights and immunities of the native

she might go to the land of the saints; and there

initiated with so signal a triumph. Kansas will become an outpost of abolitionism, garrisoned by the most restless, adventurous, and fearless spirits which may be railied in support of the cause. The first blow will fall upon Missouri, whose frontier lies open to the ravages of the enemy, and whose power of resistance is enfeeded by domestic distraction and disaffection. With Illinois on one flank, Kansas on another, and "emancipation" triumphant and defiant in the heart of the State. Missouri will fall an ing shame. icy could not, in some respects, be made more conformable to the spirit of the age, and more in harmony with the wants of an ever-active land, and a husband, to whom she had been married but a year or two, for this journey. He asked her her reasons. She replied, that she had done so for Christ's sake, who had promised that if one forsook father, and mother, and husband, for him, she should receive more abundantly in this life, and in the world to come everlasting life.

Nearly all the men were armed with from two to four revolvers, which they hed purchased business enterprise.

In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to tender my thanks for the very kind and acceptable manner in which you discharged the duties as

eigned you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. Wilmor To J. S. Bowen, William D. Kelley, John R. Edie, G. Rush Smith, and Russell Errett, Committee.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY LAW OF OHIO.

The subjoined act of the late Legislature of Ohio, having been referred to in our telegraphic blumn, we deem it proper to place a copy of before our readers:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the talized humanity, stimulated to industry by the lash of a master. It makes the laborer an article of merchandise, without aim and without hope. In the place of an intelligent citizen, ready to defend with his life the honor and interests of his country, Slavery gives to the State an ignorant, savage to be held in subjection. It endangers the social fabric, by prisonment in the county jail not less than any other person with intent to make the property of the prisonment in the country of the prisonment in the county jail not less than three nor more than nine months, and by fine State of Ohio, That if any person shall bring into this State any other person with intent to hold or control, or shall hold or control, or shall prisonment in the county jail not less than three nor more than nine months, and by fine into less than two hundred nor more than five hundred dollars; and every person coming within this State otherwise than as a person tall to service in another State under the laws into this State, shall be into the state of the SEC. 2. If any person shall seize or arrest.

shall attempt to seize or arrest, or shall aid n seizing or arresting, or in attempting to or arrest, or shall use any force or fraud for the purpose of holding, detaining, or con-trolling any other person, upon any pretence or claim that such person is a fugitive from service, such persons so offending shall be deemed guilty of false imprisonment, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not less than three months nor more than nine months, and by fine not less than three hundred nor more than five hundred dollars. SEC. 3. If any person shall seize or arrest, or shall attempt to seize or arrest, or shall aid or shall attempt to seize or arrest, or shall aid in seizing and arresting, or in attempting to seize or arrest, or shall use any force or fraud for the purpose of holding, detaining, controlling, or influencing any other person, with intent to carry or remove such person out of this State, or with intent to cause such person voluntarily to depart out of this State, in order ry, or jurisdiction, such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of kidnapping, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the peniten-tiary at hard labor not less than three nor more

than seven years.

SEC. 4. Nothing in the preceding sections of this act shall apply to any act done by any person under the authority of the Constitution of the United States, or of any law of the United States made in pursuance thereof.

From the Ohio State Journal, April 29. WHAT OUGHT THE FREE STATE MEN TO DO

In a few weeks the people of Kansas will have to act upon the adoption of a State Constituto act upon the adoption of a State Constitution, one of the most important that can come before a free people. The Bogus Legislature passed the laws by which the election is to be conducted, and although they are designed to deprive the Free State men of their rights by imposing odious test caths, &c., yet the grand swindle was perfected in the law requiring a sort of registry of the votes to be made, and the appointing of Pro-Slavery men to make the

registry.
All the intelligence we have from that Terri tory goes to show that the rights of the Free State men are not being regarded at all. Their names are not put on the poll-books, and in the towns where the Free State men predominate, Lawrence being one, no voting place is to be opened, but the men living in Lawrence must go to Lecompton, some fifteen or twenty miles, the very headquarters of the Pro-Slavery

mon the country. It is a this as wise counsel we do not think it area

Mr. Stanton is thus reported;
"In opening which, he announced himself as procurities. He thought the Free State peo-ple were making a great mistake in not voting for Congressional Delegates; and, further, that the Constitution there adopted would pass Congress. He deeply regretted the disturb-ances that had occurred in the Territory, and hoped that there would be no further trouble, but maintained that the laws of the Targitagis it maintained that the laws of the Territoria

Legislature must be enforced."

We have never entertained a doubt of Mr.
Stanton's "proclivities." When in Congress,
he acted with the fire-eaters, a.d he is too old Slavery men, lay great stress upon "maintaining the laws of the Territorial Legislature" haws which were designed, not protect men, but to oppress and degrade them. These are the "laws" which Secretary Stanton says

THE MORMONS IN BOSTON.

The eight hundred Mormons who arrived at The eight hundred Mormons who arrived at Boston, last week, by the ship George Washington, from Liverpool, were, says the Courier, divided in nationality as follows;

The English were from all parts of England, more, however, coming from Nottinghamshire than from any other part. Among the passengers were forty elders, who had been preaching the doctrines of the sect throughout the Old World. One of these elders, named Mercer, of Philadelphia, was on his return from a

cer, of Philadelphia, was on his return from a mission to the East Indies. The rest of the passengers were collected by the elder's repre-sentations of duty and the promised land of Utab, and were of all ages and both sexes. Four of the women were over seventy years of age, and there were twenty four infants under one year old.

one year old.

The proportion of married men, and women, and families, were somewhat larger than is usual among immigrants. The married men had only one wife each.

Many of the families were possessed of conamount of British gold among the passengers at £20,000, and said that he knew of more than one person who had £1,000 for his own use and that of his family. Several had left relatives and friends behind

was another beautiful, dark-eyed young woman with a young infant, whose story, as told by the Captain, was quite touching. Captain, was quite touching.

The Captain noticed her, when they started, as possessed of great beauty, but lost sight of

two to four revolvers, which they had purchased at the suggestion of the elders.

The conduct of the Mormons on board the vessel was excerplary. In their personal habits they were clearly, only four using tobacco. As soon as the immigrants had left Liverpool, they formed themselves into eight divisions, with about one hundred in each division,

and chose a bishop and an elder to preside over each company. They had morning and evening service—prayer and singing—and in the evening, generally a sermon. On Sundays, a sermon was preached to each section. A considerable regard was paid to external morality—no female being allowed on deck after eight P. M., and all the single men having a particular apartment forward.

death occurred upon the passage, and that was of a man eighty years old. The ceremonies over his body were very short—much more so than the Captain had anticipated.

The laymen were all evidently sincere, and filled with glowing anticipations of their home in the far West. The Captain did not seem to entertian a ware high original of the sincerity. moral people and happy homes, and the Cap-tain's warm sailor's heart was grieved to think of the bitter disappointment in store for his

STRINGFELLOW AND LANE ENGAGED IN SPECULATION.

It appears that Dr. Stringfellow, the note-ious Border Ruffian, and Col. James H. Lane, the Free State hero-traitor of the Kansas wars, are engaged in land speculations together! A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, writing from Leavenworth, says of Lane:

"He was in Atchison recently, and stopped with Dr. S ringfellow, who resides in the town.

Their meeting partook of the character of the meeting between Coriolanus and Amfidius, if we may believe general report, though unlike that meeting in the fact that both Stringfellow and Lane were desirous of burying the hatchet, and living in peace."

Stringfellow was called upon by a crowd of the Ruffians to "define his position," in harbor-ing that terrible traitor, Jim Lane. A corres-pondent of the St. Louis *Leader* writes:

pondent of the St. Louis Leader writes:
"He dispatched the charge in a few moments
by relating the circumstances that brought him
and General Lane together, which were, simply,
that General Lane, being desirous of investing
money along the Missouri, thought it well to
calcivate friendly feelings with the inhabitants,
and being represently accomplished with D. String. and being personally acquainted with Dr. String-fellow, called upon him, not as a politician, but as a private gentleman; and he, Dr. Stringfellow, ing no personal dispute with General Lane was not the man to turn from his door and insult a political opponent, who came into the very hot-bed of the Pro-Slavery party, unarmed and unaccompanied. If he was expected to do so by any one, he could not look upon him as a friend to the country."

From the Chicago Democrat. "OUT. FOUL SPOT."

The St. Louis Republican, the ablest organ of Border Ruffianism and Slavery Extension in Missouri, has recently been taunting the people of this State, on account of the existence upon the statute books of that disgraceful Douglas sm, the "Black Laws." The particular occasion which called out its remarks was the following notice, which was posted up in "three publi places" in the city of Bellville: STATE OF ILLINOIS, 88.

St. Clair county, 588.
"Legal Notice.—Whereas Jackson Redman mulatto, was, on the 7th of April, A. D. 1857, complained against, arrested, and brought before me, the undersigned, a justice of the peace for said county, and was tried by a jury of twelve men, who found him guilty of high misdemeanor, as a first offence, fined him n the sum of \$50, agreeable to the provision of the act of February 12, 1853, to prevent the immigration of negroes or mulattoes; and judgment having been rendered against the said John Redman for the amount of said fine and costs of suit, which has not been paid, whereupon he was placed in the custody of the

whereupon he was placed in the custody of the sheriff of said county for safe keeping, until he is further dealt with as is required by law.

"This, therefore, is to give notice that, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the 18th day of April, 1857, at my office in Bellville, in said county, I will eed to sell, at public auction, the service persons who will pay said fine and costs, for the shortest time, according to the provisions of the

Posted this 8th day of April, A. D. 1857. It was unkind in the Republican thus to call attention to the operation of one of the measures of its partisans in this State. It was un kind to thus open, in all its horrors, the practi-cal workings of a law which is a disgrace to Slavery men, and will do what is in them to make Kansas a slave State. Stanton has already reached the Territory, and we observe that the sale was fixed for the 18th, and that, that he and the notorious Stringfellow have been making speeches together at Leavenworth. into a free State, and for which crime had been "In opening which, he announced himself as a native of Virginia and a resident of Tennes."

In opening which, he announced himself as and for which he was to be sold into slavery to see, and then very coolly informed his hearers that they might judge from this fact 'of his proclivities.' He thought the Free State peodule. This disgraceful proceeding was to have been enacted in the city of Bellville, in the free State of Illinois; and the disgraceful outrage un-doubtedly would have been consummated, had not our late Lieut. Gov. Kærner, with that no ble and disinterested generosity for which he has always been distinguished, come forward and paid the necessary amount (\$62.50) out of his own pocket. We admit all the contumely and disgrace which the occurrence of such an apparently inconsistent proceeding in a free State would seem to attach to us; but we beg o remind our St. Louis cotemporary that this to remind our st. Louis coemporary that this tyrannical law owes its inception, its perfection, and its enforcement, only to the men and to the party whose leading organ and principal mouth piece the Missouri Republican pretends mouth piece the Missouri Republican pretends to be. We have commenced the regeneration and "emancipation" of Illinois, and we have redeemed it from Border Ruffian rule, but have not had time to amend the Constitution that party imposed upon us, and get rid of all the

s of their misrule.

e friends of freedom and humanity wil thank the Republican for thus reminding them of their duty—of the duty they owe to the State and to patriotism. It has stirred up a subject which, for the honor of the people, has been ermitted to rest too quietly.

From the Boston Travelle THE LOST SHIP CATHEDRAL.—The following ncident will interest all who knew the noble commonder of the ill-fated ship Cathedral: At the time the vessel was lying at the wharf in Boston, previous to her first voyage, Captain Howard, while entertaining a small party of friends on board, expressed a desire for and offered some trifling reward to any one presen

be inscribed in a conspicuous place in the A day or two after, a young lady who was o the party, a teacher in one of the public schools in this city, sent him a short hymn, of which the first two stanzas are given below; and the beautiful and appropriate lines of the second of these ever after met the eye, painted upon the forward side of the skylight in the cabit and forward side of the sky light in the cab norward side of the say-inght in the capill, and must have been present to his mind with the thought of family and home during his sickness and in the final moment when all sank together under the merciless waves:

"Not less upon the tossing deep Than on the firm set land, The mighty God our way can keep, And guide us by his hand. "Not less benignly will his smile In our Cathedral dwell,

THE THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS, AS FAR AS ELECTED. THE SENATE-(Sixty-two members.)

Jefferson Davi MICHIGAN.
Charles E. Stuart
Z. Chandler Benjamin Fizpation

Z. Chandler

William K. Sebastian - 1859

Robert V. Johnson - 1861

J. L. Green

CONNECTICUT.

T. Polk - 1861 NEW HAM - 1863 John P. Hale James Bell - 1861 NRW YO - 1863 William H. Sew Preston King 1859
1863
William WrightR. Thomson
1861
1863
David S. Reid*
Asa Biggs*
OHIO J. A. Bayard
PHORIDA.
David L. Yulee S. R. Mallory
GEORGIA.
Robert Too.nbs Alfred Ivers n INDIANA.
G. N. Fitch J. D. Bright
ILLINOIS.
Stephen A. Douglas
Lyman Trumbult
IOWA. Asa Biggs OHIO.

1861 George E. Pugh Enjamin F. Wadt
1861 William Bigler Simon Cameron WOODE ISL. - 1859 RHODE ISLA - 1861 Philip Allen J. F. Simmons - 1859 TENN - 1861 John Bell* -- 1859 - 1861 Sam. Houston* Thomas J. Rusk VERMO nden 1859 VERMO - 1863 Jacob Collainer Solomon Foot - 1861 - 1863 MISSISSIPPI.

Total members - - - - 62 THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Two hundred and thirty-four members.

MAINE.
1. John M. Wood.*† 4. F. H. Morse.†
2. Chas. J. Gilman.† 5. I. Washburn. jr.*
3. N. Abbott.† 6. S. C. Foster.†

NEW MAMPSHIRE, 3. M. W. Tappan.* 1. A. H. Cragin.*† 2. James Pike.*† VERMONT. 1. E. P. Walton.t 3. H. E. Rovce,

2. J. S. Morrill.*† 7. N. P. Banks.*†
8. C. L. Knapp.*†
9. Eli Thayer.† Robert B. Hall.*† 2. Jas. Buffinton.*† 3. W. S. Damrell.*+

*† 11. Henry L. Dawes. 6. Timothy Davis. *† RHODE ISLAND.

1. N. B. Durfee.*†

2. W. D. Brayton.

CONNECTICUT.

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2. Samuel Arnold.
3. Sidney Dean.*†
4. W. D. Bishop. NEW YORK. . John A. Searing. 18. C. B. Cochrane.

19. Oliver A. Morse.† 20. O. B. Matteson.* George Taylor.
 Dan. E. Sickles. 21. H. Bennett.* John Cochrane. 23. Chas. B. Hoard. Elijah Ward. A. P. Granger.
 Ed. B. Morgan. 26. E. B. Pottle. John B. Haskin. A. L. Murray.*† Wm. F. Russell. 29. S. G. Andrews. 12. John Thompson.†
13. Ab. B. Olin.† Erastus Corning.
 Edward Dodd.*† 32. Israel T. Hatch

16. Geo. W. Palmer.† 33. R. E. Fenton.†
17. F. E. Spinner.*† John Huyler.
 J. R. Wortendyke.

3. G. B. Adrian. PENNSYLVANIA. 1. T. B. Florence.* 2. Ed. J. Morris.† 14. G. A. Grow.*†
15. Alison White.
16. John J. Abel. 3. James Landy. 4. H. M. Phillips. 17. Wilson Reilly . Owen Jones. 6. John Hickman.* 19. John Covode.*† 20. Wm. Montgomer 21. David Ritchie.* 22. S. A. Purviance. 7. Henry Chapman. 8. J. G. Jones.* 9. A. E. Roberts.*† 10. J. C. Kunkel.*+ 23. Wm. Stewart.† 24. J. L. Gillis.

11. Wm. L. Dewart. 12. J. C. Montgomery. 13. Wm. H. Dimmick. 1. G. H. Pendleton. 13. John Sherman.*† 14. Philemon Bliss.* 2. W. S. Groesbeck. 3. L. D. Campbell.*†
4. M. H. Nichols.*† 5. Richard Mott. *† 16. O. B. Thompson. 17. Wm. Lawrence. 18. Benj. Leiter.*† 19. Edward Wade.*† 6. J. R. Cockerel. 7. Aaron Harlan.*† 8. Benj. Stanton.*†
9. — Hall.

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3. Owen Lovejoy.†
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wisconsin.

1. John F. Potter.†

2. C. C. Washburn.*† CALIFORNIA. 1. —— Scott. 2. —— Mc.

DELAWARE.

1. William G. Whiteley. 2. — McKibben.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

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3. L. M, Keitt.*

5. James L. Orr.*

6. Wm. W. Boyce.*

FLORIDA. 1. George S. Hawkins, ARKANSAS.
1. A. B. Greenwood.* 2. Ed. A. Warren. . F. P. Blair, jr. 3. Jas. S. Green.

--- Craig.1 * Members of the present Congress Buchanan men -† Republicans - - - 93 ‡ Know Nothings - - 3 Total - - - - 161

PENNSYLVANIA YEARLY MEETING OF PRO-GRESSIVE FRIENDS. The undersigned, a Committee appointed for that pur-

pose, hereby give notice, that the Fifth Yearly Meeting of the Progressive Friends of Pennsylvania, will convene in the Longwood meeting-house, Chester county, on FIRST DAY, the 17th of Fifth month, 1857, at 10 o'clock, A. M., The distinguishing peculiarity of this Religious Society

is, that, not being founded upon a creed, it invites the co-operation of every friend of Truth, Humanity, and Pro-gress, without regard to sectarian or theological distinc-

We assemble ourselves together, from time to time, not to wrangle about the abstruse dogmas of a dry and sapless theology, but for the renewal of our spiritual strength, and to worship the Supreme in the search for living and vital truth; to inspire and promote the spirit of love and good-will among mankind; to confront in a many spirit the great moral issues of the time; to testify against every form of oppression and popular wickedness; to invigor rate every noble and generous impulse, and every aspiration for purity and virtue; to speak words of encouragement, sympathy, and hope, to the poor, the unfortunate and the degraded, and to devise and execute plans for the FOLLOWING VALUABLE RECIPES, their relief.

JOSEPH A. DUGDALE, and others a Communications for the meeting may be addressed to osteph A. Dugdale, Hamorton, Chester county, Pa., or o Oliver Jorges, Nati-Slavery Office, New York.

Longwood Meeting-House is one mile west of Hamorton, on the road leading to Kennett Square. Strangers are informed that a daily mail-conch runs to the latter place. from Wilmington. Del.. passing directly by the are informed that a daily mail-concur runs to the latter place, from Wilmington, Del., passing directly by the meeting-house. The distance from Wilmington to Long-wood is 13 miles. Between Philadelphia and Wilming-ton there is a daily communication, both by Railroad and

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at Buffalo, N. Y., October 19th, 1855. American Politics-a speech delivered by th Hon. George W. Julian. Speech of the Hon. John P. Hale, on the esident's Message, relating to Kansas. Editorial Comments on the same Message.

History and Philosophy of the Struggle for the Speakership of the Present House of Representatives, with a classification of votes. Letter of Francis P. Blair to the Republi can Association of Washington.
Sectionalism and Republicanism—An Edi-

torial Review of a Letter from the Hon. D. D. Barnard, of New York. A Synopsis of the Slave Code in the District of Columbia. Statistics of Slavery in Maryland and Mis-

Besides all this, the volume presents a comprehensive view of the Know Nothing movenent and its bearings; accounts of Kansas affairs and of slave cases, and a thorough discussion of the Republican movement.

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From Mrs. H. B. Stove, in the Independent, February 23.

Mr. Olmsted's book is the most thorough expose of the economical view of this subject which has ever appeared; himself a practical farmer, Laving visited and surveyed the farming of the Old World, he set out upon a tour to explore the farming of the New. His style is simple, natural, and graphic; and he is so far from being carried away by his feelings, that one sometimes wonders at the calmness with which he will relate the most astounding facts. He never hesitates to admit a merit, or give praise when it is due. The book is very thorough and accurate in its details, and is written in a style so lively, and with so much dramatic incident, as to hold the attention like a work of fiction. A friend of ours, a gentleman of high literary culture, confessed to having been beguiled to sitting more than the first rom Mrs. H. B. Stowe, in the Independent, February 23. ng been beguiled to sitting more than the first alf of the night to read it.

Olmsted's Journey through Texas. One

History of the Slavery Question, from 1787 to the Present Day, as exhibited by Official Public Documents; the Debates, Yeas and Nays, and Acts of Congress; Presidents' Messages and Proclamations; the Laws of the Kansas Legislature; the Proceedings of the Topeka Convention; the Report of the late Committee of the House of Representatives, &c.
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The Duty of the American Scholar to Politics and the Times. An Oration delivered by George W. Curtis, on Tuesday, August 5, 1856, before the Literary Societies of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. Price 25 cents; The Political Essays of Parke Godwin,

Esq. Contents.—Our Parties and Politics; the Vestiges of Despotism; Our Foreign Influence and Policy; Annexation; "America for Americans;" Should we fear the Pope? The Great Question; Northern or Southern, which? Kansas must be Free. Price \$1.25; postage 15 The North and the South. A Statistical View of the Condition of the Free and Slave States. By Henry Chase and Charles W. San-Compiled from Official Documents.

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Republicanism will sweep the entire North in
1860, as clean as it has swent New Parks of the control of the 1860, as clean as it has swept New England in with a co 1856. Men of the South, we beg you to look calmly and dispassionately at this array of figures, and see what they portend.

The able editor of the Evening Transcript, Boson, thus speaks of this work:

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sections of the country. We hope there was public demand for thousands of copies."

All orders should be addressed to
L. CLEPHANE, Secretary Republican Association Washington, D. C.

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For the National Era. TO HAWTHORNE, ON HER MARRI BY GAIL HAMILTON.

And brimmed it with Southern wine, Pressed by the dark-eyed Doric girls, From the fruit of the Cyprian vine.
The delicate leaf of a snow-white rose
He dropped on its glowing breast;
It fluttered and swayed in the fragrant Then sank to its ruby rest.

But the goblet's brim of wroughten

They brought him a chalice of wrought

No drop did overflow, to gently the Cyprian wine upbore The rose leaf white as snow. Thy heart, O friend, is full of love to-ni
All quivering with its over-weight of
Yet, mindful of the Past's evanished lig
I humbly, Hawthorne, dare implore t
That as I lowly kneel before thy shrine
And unto thee my grateful tribute bri

Thou wilt not anure from thee this hear

But kindly take the simple offering.

[Copyright secured according t For the National Era. THE AUTOBIOGRAPH

A NEW ENGLAND CHAPTER XIX-Continued That night, I met Edward a mon hall. I think he had been looking he came forward hastily as soon as and said-

"I thought you would be anx mother, Lina. The Doctor says th much less severe than the former or ly more than a deep fainting fit. Sh conscious, and able to speak intellig paused, and then added, hastily, James's words trouble you, Lina; h yer, and sees only after the manner fession. Whether you can prove i believe, and so will Michal, that y heir, and shall act accordingly." The next morning, Mr. Spence

from M-, and requested to see moments, in the parlor. His manner was friendly and kin ferred to my singular position, said seen Alice Ross, and felt convinced ever the truth might be, I was guil

intention to deceive; and that both

and her master believed me to be P dish's child. He wished, if I were know the history of that certifics came into my possession, &c.

I told him, briefly—and of my tention of looking up the witnesses. "Ha! that accounts for his proj ern tour, and his anxiety that I sho him! Pity that he could not have tle this business himself. The chan one, at least, of these witnesses ma then, to find your place of birthquent fate of your mother-your g

talents for this-um-grandfather will cost time and money. Let me honest piece of advice. Compre them !' "I thank you, sir, but I' have

"You still adhere to what you sai morning!" "I do—I ask nothing but the na "You are either a very proud or ish woman!" he said, smiling. large property-enough to make ye fortable, even rich-and each one reit, until it has been dragged thr cranny of the law, and decimated b lawyers! Who shall say that lawy

You mistake-if such was thei I might take my share as an ac right, I would do so, sir. Miss Mic ward would do this—but Mrs. Ellis refuses to touch a dollar that is

"I wish she were at home, then, for me there is some truth in your char ing. But, will you give me leave such a compromise—not as coming he added, quickly, seeing my gesture that as a suggestion of my own wis

"As you please, sir." He succeeded, apparently. There a compromise, but the terms could tled until Michal had been consulte In mean time, they conceded n bear my father's name, and wished main in the family, as usual, for the Mr. Spencer returned home, pleadiplomacy, leaving me to watch, d the gradual fulfillment of my profeel the subtile suspicions of James feet the substitute suspicions of cauche feeting the atmosphere around me; mother's daily reference to the proof;" to know that Edward's fail not shaken, was sometimes troubled my past life to James Sancroft's has

to listen to his cool, cutting comme "Being observed, When obse vation is not symp Is just being tortured." But the consciousness of bein from lack of confidence, by those style you friend, is rack and thum boot! I would not bear again the humilation of those six weeks, for Greans! One night, when I entered Mrs. I

I found her looking over a letteroubled face. Her face was east now-a-days. Fearing bad news from Miss itured to ask. "No," she said, i usly. "I suppose you are impa ulously. "I suppose you are impat natural, perhaps, for one so as wealth and independence." I was weary, jaded by a hard da one of those moods when a kind more value than rubies, and it seconds before I could gather cours "Mrs. Ellis," I said, at length, mistake the purport of my questi taunt conveyed in your words is whited. If I have sometimes yearned life, if it has seemed hard that I a

all my days in barely providing for of the body, it has not been at the duty or honesty. I am not ambition as the terms upon which I have reprove; and for this property, you is ber that, while asserting my right, "Yes; it is very true; but possib so well the generous, impulsive Edward and Michal, you felt quanting such a display."
"Display!"

"Display!"
"The act of declining that to wh not the slightest proof of legal clai ly be called anything else, whatever assume," she said, sternly.

assume," she said, sternly.

I felt the force of her words, an seconds was silent before the hatef myself which they presented; the of my own integrity of purpose, I see